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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MAYOR STRONG IN OFFICE

The City Government Transferred by Mayor Gilroy.

GREETED BY MEN OF MANY PARTIES

City Hall Crowded with Well-Wishers of the Reform Administration—The Ceremonies Simple.

COMPLIMENTS FOR HIS PREDECESSOR

Mr. Strong's Admiration for Mr. Gilroy's Talent as an Executive—Calls from ex-Mayors Hewitt and Grace.

For the first time in thirty-four years a Republican was inaugurated as Mayor of New-York City at noon yesterday—a Republican who was carried into office by the aid of a vast number of Democratic voters on a wave of reform.

William Lafayette Strong's entry into office was received with enthusiasm, and the inauguration was one of the most interesting ever held in the City Hall.

Mr. Strong's Republican predecessor in the office was George Opdyke, elected in 1860. Since then there has been a succession of Tammany and Anti-Tammany Mayors in the office, but no Republicans. The last Anti-Tammany Mayor was William R. Grace, who defeated Hugh J. Grant in 1884, and took the office for the second time. Abram S. Hewitt was elected in 1886 on a union ticket of Tammany and the County Democracy, and then came Hugh J. Grant, for two terms, and Thomas F. Gilroy, for one term, as straight Tammany nominees. Reform took the place of Tammany in the Mayor's office yesterday.

The crowd that gathered yesterday to see the new Mayor enter upon the duties of his office was not only notable for its size, but for its representative character. Straight-out Democrats, with no faction affiliations; straight-out Republicans, Platt and Anti-Platt Republicans, Anti-Tammany Democrats, Tammany Democrats, Good Government Club men, German-American Democrats, labor agitators, and Sticklerites, were all well represented. There were some notable absentees, including the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William Brookfield, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, the Steckler brothers, and a few other men who were interested in the reform campaign.

Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector Alexander S. Williams have been present at inauguration-day ceremonies in recent years, but they were absent yesterday.

The Mayor's main office, in which there was a very fine display of floral tributes, was densely crowded with people long before noon. Mayor Gilroy, with Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly and Col. George B. McClellan, awaited the arrival of the Mayor-elect in the inner office. Mr. Strong arrived with Gen. Anson G. McCook a few minutes before noon, and just at 12 o'clock the policemen, under command of Capt. Hooker, forced a lane through the crowd and thus secured a passage from the inner office to the Mayor's desk in the main office. There was applause as the Mayor and Mayor-elect made their way through this lane to the desk, which was a mass of flowers.

Mr. Strong took a position directly in front of the desk, and Mayor Gilroy, as he stood near by, said:

Mr. Mayor Strong: The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, it now becomes my duty and my pleasure to turn over to you this office with all its property, desks, and documents, and to transfer to your hands the administration of the City Government.

In doing so, Mr. Mayor, permit me to congratulate you and to wish you every success in your office.

Then, extending his hand to his successor, Mayor Gilroy said: "And now, Mr. Mayor, I wish you a happy new year."

Mayor Strong grasped Mr. Gilroy's hand and shook it warmly. Mr. Gilroy was about to withdraw it, when Mayor Strong grasped it with both of his hands and said:

"No, no! I want to hold on to that hand."

"You can hold it as long as you like," said the now ex-Mayor smiling. Then Mayor Strong said:

Mr. Mayor: In thanking you for your good wishes and congratulations I must also express to you my sincere regards for the courtesy you have shown me during the last few weeks in inviting me to the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the arrangement of the final budget. I attended these meetings with a great deal of profit and interest. I want to say that you are the best presiding officer I have ever seen.

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and if I possess one-fourth of the talent which you have displayed in office I shall be satisfied. I wish you a very happy new year.

Mr. Gilroy, with one hand upon his breast, bowed courteously and said: "I am highly flattered."

Then the Mayor and ex-Mayor shook hands again, and Mr. Gilroy said to the crowd:

"Now, shake hands with the new Mayor."

Mayor Strong and those nearest to him seemed to rush together. Gen. Anson G. McCook was the first to grasp the new Mayor's hand. Then came hundreds and hundreds of other men who wanted to shake his hand, and for about an hour and a half Mayor Strong was kept busy.

To one of his callers he said, at the end of the reception, that one friend had grasped his hand so warmly that a small piece of the skin was torn off.

"Why don't you try Gen. Grant's old plan of using the left hand when the right gets tired?" asked the caller.

"I have been obliged to do that today," said the Mayor. "My friends have been very kind."

After surrendering his office to Mayor Strong, Mr. Gilroy hurried into the inner room, where he was joined by Congressman-elect George B. McClellan, ex-Under Sheriff William H. McDonough, ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and a few other gentlemen, with whom he very soon left the building. His confidential clerk, William J. Ellis, remained behind to furnish such assistance as he could to Mayor Strong, Private Secretary Hedges, and Confidential Clerk Bion L. Burrows.

Some of the remarks made by the men who called to congratulate the Mayor just as they shook hands with him were of interest.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who has not been in the Mayor's office at an inauguration since he himself was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1887, said, with a smile:

"In view of my experience, Mr. Mayor, I hardly think that I can congratulate you, but I wish you a good time. I have not had an opportunity of calling here in six years."

"I wish that you would come here often now," said Mayor Strong.

"Well," said ex-Mayor Hewitt, laughing, "I would like to oblige you, but I don't think I can."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace entered at the head of a little procession made up of Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott, Judge Henry R. Beekman, Internal Revenue Collector Henry Grosse, and a few others. Ex-Mayor Grace shook hands with the new Mayor, and whispered something in his ear, and then both smiled.

John Brooks Leavitt was introduced by James A. Blanchard.

"I am a Democrat, but I heartily congratulate you," said Mr. Leavitt.

"You are almost as good a Democrat as I am a Republican," said the Mayor.

Maurice J. Power, Shipping Commissioner, wished the new Mayor a happy Ner Year's and a successful administration.

Supervisor of the City Record W. J. K. Kenny assured the new Mayor that any assistance that he could give while he remained in office he would be very glad to render. "Although," said Mr. Kenny, "I did not vote for you."

Mayor Strong smiled, shook hands warmly with the Supervisor, and said: "We admire a manly foe."

Recorder John W. Goff appeared about 1:30 o'clock, with District Attorney John R. Fellows. Mr. Fellows shook hands with Mr. Strong first, and then Mr. Goff stepped up and said:

"This is the Mayor, I believe."

"This is the Recorder, I believe," said Mr. Strong, and they shook hands and laughed.

Mr. Strong invited both Mr. Goff and Col. Fellows to sit down. They did so, and Mr. Goff cracked a joke, which he afterward charged to Col. Fellows. Whatever it was, they all laughed very heartily.

Sheriff Tamsen called after his own installation in office was over and exchanged congratulations.

While the Mayor's office was still well crowded, E. A. Kelly jumped up on a chair and shouted:

"Three cheers for our Republican Mayor!"

Part of the crowd cheered. An old gentleman in the rear remarked that, as Mr. Strong represented the better element of all parties, such a proceeding was not right.

Kelly was persevering, however. He studied the new Mayor with great pride, and said:

"He is the only real Republican Mayor ever in this office."

"I have been a Republican for about as long as it is possible for a man to have been," said the Mayor.

Mr. Kelly broke out soon again, saying:

"Sit down, Boss. Take your chair and get to work. You are the first real Republican Mayor."

Mr. Strong took it all good-naturedly, and said that he had no work to do except to look at letters of congratulation and advice.

Private Secretary Hedges and Confidential Clerk Burrows were then sworn in. This was the new Mayor's first official act. His other appointees will be sworn in to-day.

The new Mayor has been known to the public only as Col. William L. Strong. The meaning of the middle initial of his name was disclosed by him yesterday in conversation with a caller, who asked for information. Pointing to a portrait of Gen. Lafayette, the Mayor said that his full name is William Lafayette Strong. His mother wished to have him called Lafayette, and his father wanted to name him William. They settled the matter by giving him both names.

Mrs. Norman Waldron Eldridge was the only woman present at the inauguration. Here is a partial list of the Mayor's callers:

Cornelius N. Bliss, Samuel W. Thompson, C. C. Shayne, F. B. Thurber, Homer Lee, Thomas F. Wentworth, Judge Beekman of the Superior Court, Elihu Root, Gen. Samuel Thomas, James W. Tappin, George S. Greene, Chief Engineer of the Dock Department; President Orr of the Chamber of

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WILLIAM LAFAYETTE STRONG,
Who Took Office Yesterday as Mayor of New-York City.

Thomas F. Gilroy,
Who Retired from the Mayor's Office Yesterday.

HAMILTON FISH SPEAKER

Chosen by More than Two-Thirds in the Republican Caucus.

MR. MALBY WEAKER THAN EXPECTED

A Report that He Is to be the Central Figure of an Anti-Platt Combination.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—As has been indicated in The New-York Times since the day after election, Hamilton Fish of Putnam County was chosen by the Republican caucus to-night as the Speaker of the Assembly for the session of the Legislature which begins to-morrow. Out of 104 Republicans present, Mr. Fish obtained 73 votes, ex-Speaker George R. Malby of St. Lawrence 22, and Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego 6.

The only surprise of the caucus was the weak showing of the St. Lawrence County man. Mr. Fish himself had conceded thirty votes to him, and was as much surprised as the ex-Speaker himself on the falling off of his strength.

The same crowd of Republican leaders, heelers, legislators, office-holders, and office-seekers that had helped to fill the Assembly Chamber at to-day's inaugural proceedings was on hand to-night when the caucus was called to order. All were aware, even then, that Mr. Malby's case was beyond redemption, and that he would have withdrawn from the contest this afternoon but for the bad advisers around him, who hope to use him as a nucleus for an anti-Platt contingent, which is expected to take shape the moment important legislation appears in the Legislature. A number of developments had occurred during the day that indicated Mr. Fish's strength, and the beginning of the organization of an anti-Platt force.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Fish's friends met in conference. Noses were counted, and sixty-three men, ten above the majority of the caucus, swore allegiance, and eight more, who were not present, sent their regrets and promises to support.

With this demonstration the friends of Mr. Malby gathered themselves together and served notice on Mr. Fish that the St. Lawrence County man would positively refuse to act as leader on the floor, which could only be regarded as a formal declaration of war, a notification that Mr. Malby was not desirous of becoming the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which carries the leadership with it. But Malby's rebellious but indiscreet friends went even further. They urged Danforth E. Ainsworth to serve the same sort of a notice upon Mr. Fish. Mr. Ainsworth refused. "The fight has been fair and square," he said, "and there is no use handicapping the Speaker before he has been chosen."

Malby's friends blustered a great deal about the anti-Platt organization that was now under way, and that eventually would drive the big New-York leader out of power, but the Fish contingent was satisfied to saw wood and turn a deaf ear to them.

When the caucus was called to order by A. A. Wray of Kings not a seat was to be procured in the big Assembly chamber. Mr. Malby, looking tired and disappointed, took a seat in that section of the chamber that has gone down in history with the Constitutional Convention as "Holy Hill." Col. Fish sat alongside of Congressman Sereno L. Payne of Auburn, on the opposite side of the chamber, and down in the well Mr. Ainsworth, the third candidate, presided over the caucus. The latter was even more cheerful than Mr. Fish, and flashed out his quips with all his old-time gaiety.

Young James William Husted of Peekskill, known to his friends and neighbors as a "Chip off the old block," began his official career by acting as Secretary to the caucus, a position in which he was materially aided by a clear, strong voice that was easily heard in all parts of the chamber. The proceedings were pushed with the expedition characteristic of a Republican body. Mr. Wray of Kings nominated Mr. Fish, Mr. Keck of Fulton Mr. Malby, and Mr. E. La Grange Smith of Herkimer Mr. Ainsworth. Mr. Fish's nomination was seconded by S. Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua, and J. M. E. O'Grady of Monroe; that of Mr. Malby by Mr. Friday of Kings. There was no second to Mr. Ainsworth's. The roll call disclosed the vote as announced above.

Then it was in order for Mr. Malby to make the perfunctory motion that the nomination be made by acclamation. At the same time he pledged to the successful candidate all the support at his command, and dwelt at length upon the interest that all should take in good government. All should pledge themselves, he said, to make every effort to redeem the promises made in the party's platform. Subsequently, Mr. Malby went further. He crossed the Assembly, walked up to Mr. Fish, extended his hand, congratulated his successor warmly, and assured him of his cordial support for the session.

Those who voted for Mr. Ainsworth were J. H. Clark of Niagara, J. S. Fairbrother of Queens, E. La Grange Smith of Herkimer, George A. Snyder of Schuyler, M. W. Van Amber of Lewis, and Howard Payson Wilds of New-York; total, 6.

For George R. Malby of St. Lawrence votes were given by Babcock and Smith of Steuben, Bell and Percy of New-York, Brownell of Broome, Brush and Friday of Kings, Dean of Orange, Fuller of Jefferson, Glen of Seneca, Gray of Dutchess, Green of Greene, Higbie of Suffolk, Honsinger of Clinton, Howe of Tioga, Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, Kelsey of Livingston, Rider of Osego, Sears of Franklin, Tilton of Wyoming, Weed of Essex, and Vacheron of Queens; total, 22.

For Hamilton Fish of Putnam the following voted: Bloomingdale, Keenholtz, and Ablet of Albany; Robbins of Allegany, Terry of Cataraugus, Wilcox of Cayuga, Nixon of Chautauqua, Sherwod of Chenango, Gardinier of Columbia, Cartwright of Delaware, Thompson of Duchess, Slebert, Braun, Whittet, Gerst, and Schoeflin of Erie; Tuttle of Genesee, Houghton, Read, Clarkson, Rockwell, Frank F. Schultz, Harry Schultz, Campbell, Audett, Abelle, Wray, Scanlon, and Wieman of Kings; Charles J. Smith, James M. E. O'Grady, and Armstrong of Monroe, E. Watson Gardiner of Montgomery, Adler, Hoopa, A. R. Conkling, Pavey, Halpin, Wilks, Steinberg, Miller, Lawson, Andrews, Reinhard, Hamilton, and Niles of New-York; Hoefler and Sanger of Oneida, Rogers, Cole, and Chapman of Onondaga, W. A. Clark of Ontario, Goodsell of Orange, Bullard of Orleans, Chambers and John P. Coleof Rensselaer, Michael Conkling of Richmond, Cutler of Rockland, McNaughton of Saratoga, Winne of Schenectady, Krenrich of Sullivan, E. C. Stewart of Tompkins, Van Keuren and Lounsberry of Ulster, Eldredge of Warren, Stevenson of Washington, Horton of Wayne, Burns, John N. Stewart, and Husted of Westchester, Brown of Yates, Kern of Madison, and Holmes of Cortland. Total—73.

Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira was unanimously chosen for Clerk of the Assembly; Garret J. Benson of Albany for Sergeant at Arms over George L. Weeks of Queens; Joseph Bauer of Rochester for head doorkeeper, and Robert C. Chapin of Buffalo for stenographer.

The Democratic caucus was held in the Assembly parlor. Cornelius Coughlin of Buffalo presided. By the united votes of the New-York delegation Samuel J. Foley was selected as the leader of the minority, over John B. Stanchfield of Chemung and John A. Hennessy of Kings, who threw his strength to Foley.

The Republican Senators will to-morrow elect Edmund O'Connor of Broome President pro tem.

Both branches of the Legislature will convene at the Capitol to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Hamilton Fish,
The Next Speaker of the Assembly.

MR. KNAPP IS IN POSSESSION

BUT HIS PREDECESSOR WOULDN'T GIVE UP THE COMBINATIONS.

If Mr. Bleckwenn Doesn't Surrender Them To-day an Expert Will Be Put on the Locks.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 1.—City Treasurer Lucien Knapp, who took charge of the Treasurer's office in the City Hall shortly after midnight last night, remained in undisputed possession of the place to-day. But his predecessor, Bleckwenn, would not give him the combinations of the safes.

The seizure of the office by the new Treasurer was a surprise. No one in the city had an inkling that such a move was contemplated.

Bleckwenn had announced that he would not turn the office over to his successor until to-morrow, giving as a reason that he would not be in the office to-day. Treasurer Knapp was surprised at the stand taken by Bleckwenn and concluded that some political deal was on that it would be a good thing to thwart.

He consulted his counsel and the plans for taking possession of the office were laid.

Treasurer Knapp called upon his predecessor this morning and asked for the combinations to the big safes in the office. Mr. Bleckwenn still adhered to his determination not to turn over anything until to-morrow, and so informed Mr. Knapp. The latter said that it would be impossible for his force of clerks to begin work in the morning at the usual hour if the safes were not open. His argument had no effect upon the ex-Treasurer.

Mayor Sanford and other officials said to-day that there was no intention of having Mr. Bleckwenn sign the $410,000 of general improvement bonds which were issued with such a rush just before the new year. They said that such action would have caused the new official to furnish bonds greatly in excess of the amount ordinarily required. They contend that the seizure of the office was a needless action, as the bonds are not a city debt, but are issued against the property along the lines of the streets improved, and, consequently, do not come under the section of the revised Constitution relating to the bonded debts of cities.

The city officials, however, do not explain their haste in having the bonds issued. It is known that they paid twice the amount bid for doing the work, in order to have the bonds delivered several days before the end of the year. In order to get them done within the time prescribed, it is said, the printer had to purchase stock backs and print the face of the bonds from type instead of having them lithographed.

It is probable that Treasurer Knapp will have an expert safe opener at his office to-morrow morning to open the safes if ex-Treasurer Bleckwenn does not surrender the combinations at a time that will permit the office to be opened for business at the usual hour.

KILLED WIFE, CHILD, AND HIMSELF

A Crime at Bay City, Mich., Revealed by an Alarm of Fire.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 1.—An alarm of fire soon after 5 o'clock this morning called the Fire Department to 911 Ketcham Street, the residence of Daniel J. Trembley. After a hard fight the fire was brought under control. On entering a bedroom downstairs, Mrs. Trembley was found lying on the bed with her feet partially burned. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and the bed clothing was covered with blood. At the foot of the bed was found her baby. The child had evidently been smothered, as no marks of violence were found on the body. The bed clothing had been saturated with oil and set on fire.

The husband was missing, and it was apparent that he had murdered his wife and child. He had taken another child, a boy of ten years, to the home of his grandfather last evening. After the discovery of the crime this morning search was begun for Trembley, and at 11:30 o'clock his body was found in a well at Essexville, a suburb of Bay City. He had committed suicide by drowning.

Trembley was about twenty-eight years old. He was formerly a prosperous fish dealer, and afterward went into the lumber business. For the past two years he had been showing evidences of insanity.

GOLD COIN UNDER A STUMP

One of the Hiding Places of a Michigan Miser Found by Boys.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 1.—Willie Peterson and Weaks Carlson, aged twelve and sixteen years, yesterday afternoon found $606 in gold under a pine stump on the slope leading to Ryerson Creek. Some one had set the stump on fire, and the boys were poking it with sticks when the money rolled out. The coin was in twenty-dollar pieces, except one five-dollar and one one-dollar piece.

The latest date on the coins is 1861. They are supposed to have been secreted by Ted Boyce, a brother of Millionaire Jonathan Boyce of Grand Rapids, during the war. Ted died four years ago. While he was not a miser, he had a habit of hiding money, and was supposed to have secreted large sums. Thousands of dollars of hidden gold were discovered soon after the war by his father.

James W. Osborne Promoted.

James W. Osborne, who has been First Deputy Assistant District Attorney, was promoted by Col. Fellows yesterday to be Assistant District Attorney, in place of Henry D. Macdona, resigned. The promotion advances his salary from $6,000 to $7,500.

Mr. Osborne is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1859. His brother is Attorney General of that State. He was graduated from Davidson College and took a course in the Columbia College Law School. He entered the District Attorney's office under Mr. Nicoll in 1892. Col. Fellows reappointed him and made him Chief Deputy. He is a member of the law firm of Osborne & Petty, and of the Southern Society and the Democratic and Narragansett Clubs. His connections politically are with Tammany Hall. Col. Robert Townsend has been appointed to Mr. Osborne's former place.

Policemen Paid Their Own Fare.

The new constitutional provision prohibiting free transportation for public officers went into effect yesterday, and, as a result, the policemen who had to use the cars were compelled to pay fare out of their own pockets. The returns from the precincts in the upper part of the city were delivered at Headquarters at the usual hour.

The men who were sent with the packages used the elevated railroad and surface cars at their own expense, but they expect to be reimbursed.

SEVEN TROLLEY VICTIMS

One Car Crashes into Two at a Crossing in Brooklyn.

LONG KNOWN AS A DANGEROUS PLACE

Passengers in a "Trailer" Hurled from Their Seats When the Cars, Which Were Speeding Along, Struck.

Seven persons were injured yesterday in a trolley car collision in Brooklyn.

The accident occurred at 5:20 P. M. at Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue.

This has always been regarded as a dangerous trolley crossing, owing to the fact that Franklin Avenue is a narrow street and that there is a long grade on Fulton Street from Franklin Avenue to Bedford Avenue.

Carpenters are now building an extension to a house at the corner, and the scaffolding cuts off the view, making the crossing more dangerous than ever.

It was just getting dark yesterday afternoon when trolley car No. 158 of the Fulton Street line, belonging to the Brooklyn City Railroad, went bowling down the long grade to Franklin Avenue, bound for the City Hall.

At the same time trolley car No. 128 of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad ran rapidly through Franklin Avenue, drawing a "trailer," a light car, not equipped with a motor.

The scaffolding prevented the motorman of the Fulton Avenue trolley from getting a good view into Franklin Avenue, and the momentum of his car on the down grade, owing partly to the wet and slippery tracks, kept his brakes from acting promptly.

The result was, the heavy Fulton Street car crashed into the Franklin Street car and its trailer just as they were speeding across the Fulton Street tracks.

The Fulton Street car broke through between the Franklin Avenue car and its trailer, completely carrying away the trailer's front platform and also a part of the rear platform of the Franklin Avenue trolley car. The Fulton Avenue trolley car was considerably damaged by the collision.

There were only a few persons in the Fulton Street trolley, nor were there many in the Franklin Avenue trolley, but the trailer was full.

The force of the collision threw all of the passengers from their seats in the three cars, and men, women, and children were hurled in heaps in the aisles.

The people in the trailer were the worst sufferers, owing to its comparative lightness.

Alexander M. Franklin, a weigher, living at 344 Carlton Avenue, was thrown violently across from one side of the trailer to the other, and his right arm was broken. His body was bruised and his face and head cut. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Horbert of the Brooklyn Hospital, and went home.

Edward Purcell, the motorman of the Fulton Street car, was thrown over the dashboard, and severely cut and bruised.

William Purboss, the brakeman on the trailer, was hauled some distance among the fragments of the platform on which he stood, and his hip was sprained. He was severely contused. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Charles Murphy, one of the crack bicycle riders of the Kings County Wheelmen, was one of the passengers on the trailer. He was hurled several feet by the violence of the collision. He was badly cut and bruised. He was taken to his home, 200 Lenox Road, Flatbush, by friends who were with him on the car.

It was said last night by the surgeon who attended his injuries that he was not seriously hurt, but was probably injured to a degree to keep him from ever riding much again on a wheel. He is twenty-five years old, and is one of the best-known bicyclers in Brooklyn.

John Solter, an actor, thirty-eight years old, living at 450 De Kalb Avenue, another passenger on the trailer, was knocked to the floor of the car and bruised and cut by broken glass. He was able to go home.

Other victims were Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders of Jersey City and her nine-year-old child. Mrs. Saunders was thrown to the floor. She suffered principally by reason of shock. Her daughter was bruised on the arms and body and her face was cut. The two proceeded to their home after being attended to by the ambulance surgeon.

Half a dozen other passengers who refused to give their names to the police were cut by flying glass and otherwise injured by bruises and shock.

An ambulance started for the scene of the collision from the Homeopathic Hospital, but at Myrtle and Carlton Avenues the horse ran away. It was not stopped until it reached Myrtle Avenue and Gold Street. The ambulance was injured and could not proceed to the collision.

The trolley car companies involved gave out word last night that the collision was not due to negligence. No arrests were made.

The collison caused a great deal of excitement in the vicinity, and it was some time before traffic was resumed on the trolley lines.

DOCTOR M'GLYNN'S NEW CHARGE

Administers the Sacrament to Fifty Parishoners at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The Rev. Dr. McGlynn celebrated low mass at St. Mary's Church at 8 o'clock this morning and administered the holy sacrament to fifty parishioners. He spoke briefly to his congregation, congratulating them on the excellence of the pastor whom he was succeeding, and expressed a hope that the relation of people and pastor would be pleasant.

Dr. McGlynn left for New-York this afternoon and will return on Saturday.

Lawyers Clark and Brown Exonerated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 1.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judges Lurton, Circuit Judge, and Key, retiring District Judge for Middle and East Tennessee, the charges of unprofessional conduct against Messrs. Clark and Brown were heard on their own motion asking for an immediate hearing. The determination of these charges, which were embodied in a petition filed Oct. 18, 1894, by Barr and McAdoo, acting for the bondholders of the Chattanooga Union Railway Company, may settle the matter of Mr. Clark's confirmation by the Senate to succeed Judge Key, which is now held up in that body on a motion to reconsider. A decision was rendered to-day exonerating the lawyers from all imputations of unprofessional conduct.

Spat the Bullet from His Mouth.

Alphonse Bavello, a laborer, who lives at 83 Bayard Street, was sitting near the window of his room just after midnight yesterday morning when a bullet crashed through the glass and struck him in the face. It pierced his upper lip and entered his mouth. It did not penetrate further, however, and he spat it out.

His cries for help were answered by neighbors, who found him lying upon the floor. An ambulance took him to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Flower Come to New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Flower left for New-York City to-day. Col. Williams will remain here for a few weeks longer to finish certain work connected with Mr. Flower's retirement from the office of Governor.

THE VICTIM OF "VIGILANTES"

BARRETT SCOTT OF O'NEILL, NEB., UNDOUBTEDLY MURDERED.

Taken from a Carriage in Which He Was Riding with His Wife and Niece—Accused of Defalcation.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 1.—Barrett Scott, defaulting Treasurer of Holt County to the extent of several thousand dollars, is missing, and it is supposed that he was hanged yesterday afternoon by the "Vigilantes," and that they weighted his body and threw it into the quicksand in the Niobrara River.

Scott, pending examination, had been released on bail, and yesterday took a drive, accompanied by his wife, daughter, and niece, Miss McWhorter, several miles east of here, in the country.

They had started to return home and had gone a short distance, when a volley of shots was fired into their carriage from ambush by masked men.

One of the bullets pierced Scott's ear and scratched his temple.

Another struck a steel in Miss McWhorter's corset and then glanced off, inflicting a flesh wound, and lodging in her clothing.

One horse was instantly killed and the other mortally injured.

The "Vigilantes" then attached another pair of horses to the carriage and drove the party over the prairie, finally depositing the women and commanding them to go to a farmhouse a short distance away.

Scott and his driver, Henry Smith, were then blindfolded and taken toward the Niobrara River, where Smith was released and told to go home.

This is the last seen of Scott, and it is supposed that he was treated as James Hill and his son were treated a short time ago—hanged and thrown into the river.

The women returned to this city about 1 o'clock this morning, and when the details became known friends organized a posse and started in pursuit of the "Vigilantes."

GOT HIS REVENGE NEW YEAR'S EVE

William Walsh Had Been Seeking Patrick McCabe for a Long Time.

William Walsh of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who shot Patrick McCabe on New Year's Eve at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was arraigned before Police Justice Welde, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday.

McCabe was formerly in Walsh's employ. He had just wished Walsh a happy New Year, when Walsh shot him in the mouth. The bullet lodged in the back of McCabe's head, where it could not be reached. McCabe was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Walsh said he had been seeking McCabe for a long time to avenge an injury done to one of his relatives by McCabe in Ireland. Walsh is about forty-eight years old.

McCabe is twenty-two years old. He lives with his sister, Mrs. Peter H. Farrell, at 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He came to this country four years ago, and worked a year for Walsh, who is a mason.

There was a large crowd around St. Andrew's Church, near which the shooting took place, and when Walsh ran away a great crowd gave chase. He was caught at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by a policeman.

McCabe's friends say Walsh threatened to shoot McCabe several days ago, because he had called Walsh a "loafer."

Acquitted of Murder and Lynched.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Jan. 1.—Twenty-five men went to the county jail at 2 o'clock this morning, overpowered Jailer Best, secured the keys, and took from the jail Tom Blair of Morgan County, and hanged him to a railroad trestle in the city limits. Blair fought desperately for his life, and was beaten almost into insensibility before he was lynched. He was one of the murderers of Capt. J. L. Bomar, in this city, last February. He was cleared of the charge, and was in jail for shooting with intent to kill a few days ago. It is supposed that friends of Bomar were the lynchers.

Claims for Hudson Ice Fields.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The old trouble between rivals for possession of ice fields on the Hudson has been renewed this year. Men who hang out about the docks and piers are especially active at this time of the year, and cause much trouble to ice dealers by staking out claims and holding them until dealers are obliged to buy them off. The idlers about the wharves have combined and staked out the entire river of many blocks frontage.

Arrest of Mrs. Reinecke.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Jan. 1.—A Mrs. Reinecke, wanted in New-York for embezzling $10,000 worth of diamonds, which she had smuggled into the country for several New-York firms, has been arrested here. The arrest was made by Mrs. N. E. Darragh, detective and searcher in the New-York customs service, who followed Mrs. Reinecke across the continent.

County Fair Managers' Convention.

WARSAW, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The seventh annual meeting of the New-York State Association of County Agricultural Societies will be held at Albany in Agricultural Hall, Jan. 17.

LEVI P. MORTON, GOVERNOR

New-York State Once Again Under Republican Control.

SIMPLE INAUGURATION SERVICES

Mr. Flower, Retiring Governor, Showers Compliments on the Head of His Republican Successor.

BRILLIANT STAFF OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE

Gov. Morton, in a Brief Inaugural Address, Pledges Himself to Serve the State Faithfully.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Flower left office and Albany to-day, and the new Governor, Levi P. Morton, the first Republican since Gov. Cornell retired, twelve years ago, was duly inaugurated, with simple ceremonies, it is true, but in the presence of an audience more numerous and brilliant than has ever been seen in the new Capitol.

The two Governors, the one who had finished, and the other on the brink of his term, and their two respective staffs, made an impressive picture as they entered the Assembly Chamber, where the inaugural ceremonies took place. The new Governor, like the old one, is a Wall Street banker, worth at least $10,000,000, and this being the first time in the history of the State that one millionaire banker has succeeded another as Governor, he was naturally the more observed. All Albany had become acquainted with Gov. Flower during his three years' residence here, and nearly all Albany was on hand to-day to bid him farewell. But Albany curiosity was stimulated to see the new Governor, who had been swept into office by a plurality next to that that had swept his party out of office twelve years ago.

They saw a tall, spare man, dressed immaculately in a morning suit, light trousers, frock coat, and standing collar. A smile of grim satisfaction was on his face, and, as he approached Gov. Flower, who put out his hand in his whole-souled, good-natured way, he said, "Happy New Year to you, old friend!" Gov. Flower smiled his best, thrust out his big fist, and exclaimed, "And the same to you, Gov. Morton!"

Everybody who was present agreed that the ceremonies were simple, impressive, and successfully conducted, and that the new Governor appeared to be not quite so democratic as the old one, but a trifle more dignified and reserved. What was more to the purpose, the ceremonies were brief. At their conclusion Gov. Flower and Mrs. Flower took a hurried farewell of Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, forced their way, with the aid of the police, through the dense crowd that blocked the corridors, finally escaped from the building, and were driven to the Kenmore Hotel. Gov. Morton, with his private secretary, Ashley W. Cole, commissioned to-day Assistant Chief of Artillery with the rank of Colonel by Gen. Howard Carroll, took possession of the Executive Chamber, while the staff repaired to the office of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin for instructions for the new duties that would devolve upon them during the day.

Perhaps a better uniformed or a more handsome staff never was seen in a Capitol. Certain it is that none representing more wealth was ever congregated under one roof in any State in this country. While a few evinced manifest reluctance to walk publicly, owing to lack of confidence in keeping their swords from becoming entangled with their knees, the majority certainly were bold to recklessness [illegible]

LEVI P. MORTON.
Inaugurated Yesterday as Governor of New-York.

Charles T. Saxton.

siduous practice during the past month in marching back and forth across the Executive Chamber.

The Governor was followed by all the great men of the party who had witnessed the inaugural ceremonies, State officers present and past, Senators and members, Congressmen now in office, but more out of office; delegates to the Constitutional Convention, district, city, and county leaders, members of the State Committee, office seekers by the thousands, ladies and children, white and colored, all bent upon the ridiculous American custom of shaking hands with a public officer and wishing him a happy New Year and a successful administration, which might or might not have been sincere.

For two hours the Governor was exposed to this raid upon his hand, his patience and his endurance. His military Secretary, Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., the son of the distinguished soldier, stood at the Governor's left, and introduced the public as it rolled by in solid waves of American curiosity. Gen. Howard Carroll and Col. Frank James embraced the opportunity of renewing friendships that had been formed in Albany years ago. Twice during the reception the Governor sent word by his Chief of Artillery that the doors should not be closed until every one in the building had had a chance to pass through. This good-natured thoughtfulness exposed him to an extension of half an hour in the tiresome ordeal of handshaking.

The usual number of amusing incidents occurred during the public ceremonies. Not more than four of the sixteen members of the staff have had any experience in political life, and when a modest little man with a dark mustache appeared on the line, and the Colonel in waiting asked for his name, and the reply came "The State Engineer," the Colonel blushed and stammered, could not recall the name, if he ever had heard it, and was forced finally to end it with "the State Engineer, Governor."

A number of persons delightfully innocent of the forms of public life picked out Gen. McAlpin, because of his gorgeous Major General's uniform, as the Governor, and so addressed him.

The thrift of the Astor family was never better illustrated than when Col. and Aide de Camp John Jacob selected two loose steel pens from the desk of the private secretary and calmly put them into his pocket.

After the public reception in the Executive Mansion was over, the staff, which had been on its feet for four hours, was allowed only an hour to rush to the hotel for luncheon and to prepare for the ladies' reception at the Executive Mansion.

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

The Assembly Chamber was very handsomely decorated. Over the top of the Speaker's desk in the chamber, extending out into the well, nearly to the stenographer's desk, a platform had been built, and this and the wall at the end of the chamber had been completely covered with the red, white, and blue of America. Extending along the balustrade of the ladies' gallery was a drapery of American flags, festooned over each other, so as to carry out the id a of a pantheon. The two heavy pillars, one on each side of the Speaker's desk, had been covered with flags, stretched from the ceiling to the base.

All around the carvings in the granite and at the sides of the platform were arranged flags in a manner very pleasing to the eye. Above the space on the platform where the Secretary of State administered the oath of office to Mr. Morton was suspended a large red, white, and blue star.

The platform, aside from the beautiful decorations made by flags and bunting, was adorned with a wealth of tropical plants, and behind the central seat assigned to the Governor-elect was a large floral horse shoe formed of rare blossoms. Two sentinels in National Guard uniform stood guard at each side of the platform. There were seats on the floor of the chamber for a thousand people, and up to the time the inaugural party entered the Chamber, citizens could not obtain entrance either to the main floor or to the galleries without tickets of admission.

The Capitol Building was guarded by the Albany police in such a manner that the crowds could not approach near the Executive Chamber or the corridors leading from there to the Speaker's room of the Assembly.

Gov. Flower reached the Executive Chamber at 10:30 o'clock, having been escorted from the Hotel Kenmore by his staff in uniform.

Gov. Morton's staff met him at the Executive Mansion, and they were escorted to the Capitol in carriages by the Tenth Battalion, headed by Doring's Band of Troy. The Albany Republican League, in carriages, formed a portion of the escort.

Entering the Capitol.

The party entered the Capitol by the State Street side at 10:45 o'clock, and Gov. Morton took the elevator to the Executive Chamber, the staffs ascending the stairway.

The outgoing and incoming Executives and their staffs met in the reception room of the Executive Chamber at 10:50 o'clock and shortly afterward proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, the Governor and Governor-elect ascending to the third floor on the elevator and the staffs going up the stairway, meeting just outside the Senate Chamber. The party then proceeded to the northwest section of the third floor and entered upon the platform in the Assembly Chamber through the Speaker's room.

The inaugural ceremonies were presided over by the Secretary of State, John Palmer. Doring's band was stationed in one of the gentlemen's galleries. It was but a few minutes after 11 o'clock when the Right Rev. Bishop William Croswell Doane opened the exercises with prayer.

Gov. Flower then welcomed the Governor-elect in these words:

"Mr. Morton: In accordance with a time-honored custom, we are assembled here to witness the formal ceremonies which mark your installation into the high office of Governor. As the retiring Executive, it is my duty, and as your personal friend it is my privilege, to welcome you to this Capitol of the State and greet you as my official successor. The duties which you are about to assume are imposed upon you by a flattering and emphatic expression of the people's will. They are the highest and most important duties to which the State can summon her citizens, and such a summons implies a generous measure of public confidence.

"The people learned to know you as one of their most respected and successful business men, as one of their representatives in the Federal Congress, as the Nation's Minister to the Government of France, and as the Vice President of the United States—and your distinguished services in these stations of honor and responsibility are now splendidly recognized by your election to the highest office within the gift of this Commonwealth. I heartily congratulate you upon this evidence of popular esteem, and tender you my best wishes for your successful administration of public affairs.

"Excepting the Presidency of the United States, there is no gift within the power of the people of this land more honored, more dignified, more responsible, more powerful for good or evil, than that of Governor of the Empire State. Thirty men before you have occupied this office, and the names of most are identified prominently with the Nation's history. Two have been Presidents of the United States; eight have been prominent candidates for the Presidency; four have been Vice Presidents; one has been Chief Justice of the United States; four have been Cabinet officers; ten have been United States Senators, and eleven have been Representatives in Congress. Time's verdict has given to some a more conspicuous place in State history than it has given to others, but all have an honored record, and of many who in their day were the victims of vehement partisan attacks or of malicious misrepresentation, it is comforting to be able to assert that their names now are among the most revered in our long list of distinguished Executives. The experience of the past and the verdict of the present upon the past, point out but the one straight and sure course to enduring popular esteem—the course of duty conscientiously and fearlessly performed. Attempts to win public confidence by hypocrisy and deception may bring temporary applause, but can neither give adequate personal satisfaction nor substantial and lasting popular respect.

"For myself, I lay down without regret the duties which you are about to take up. Three years ago, when I stood in this chamber and took the oath of office, I asked the assistance of the people in giving them plain, honest, and simple government. How well I have accomplished my part of that task is not for me to say. Yet I am pleased to announce that in rendering my account to the people I can point them to a State entirely out of debt, and to a lower average State tax rate during the last three years than has been levied during the Administration of any Governor since 1854, at least, and I have not the figures prior to that year. I may refer with pride also to that system of State audits of financial accounts of public institutions which has been established during the last two years, and which saves now, and will ever hereafter save, not less than $1,000 every day of the year to the people of the State. It is cause for felicitation also that for the first time since any civil service law has been on the statute books, it has become practically operative by preventing the payment of compensation to persons illegally appointed to office. These reforms, and others which your experience and business sense will suggest, will impose stricter safeguards around the expenditure of public money, and should elevate the standard of the public service.

"But my part in this ceremony is not with the administration which has ended, but with that which to-day begins. While, as I said, I lay down cheerfully the duties of my office, I have found much pleasure and satisfaction in them, and I trust this experience may be yours in even greater degree. The generous support which your administration is promised by Legislature and people is a flattering tribute to yourself, and will be a constant inspiration to high endeavor. As your predecessor in office, I congratulate you on the favorable auspices under which you begin your term as Governor, and as a private citizen once more I offer you the cordial support of a loyal New-Yorker."

The Oath Administered.

Mr. Morton then took the constitutional oath of office, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of New-York according to the best of my ability. And I do further solemnly swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered, or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote."

Gov. Morton then delivered an address, saying:

"Gov. Flower: Your cordial welcome and kindly words are but the continuation of the repeated courtesies which you have extended to me since the election, and which I can but inadequately acknowledge; but they merit my gratitude and will be cherished in grateful remembrance. They also serve to awaken the hope that at the close of my term the people may believe of me, as they do of you, that in all the affairs of this great office I was guided by patriotism and an earnest desire to serve them faithfully.

"You will carry with you into private life the good wishes of the people. During the 17 years that have passed since the adoption of the Constitution of our State, the office of Governor has been occupied by many who were not alone distinguished in the State, but were foremost among the statesmen of the Nation. And I am reminded that you also have honorably borne your part in the Federal service. But there is no man who may not feel justly proud in having his name inscribed on that roll of honor which recalls the public services and achievements of the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State.

"Fellow-citizens, we are justly proud of the great State in which we live, and I should be restraining my feelings if I were to withhold this public acknowledgment of my appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon me by my election as its Chief Executive. Nor can I be otherwise than deeply sensible of the fact that, with the honor and personal gratification, there comes a grave responsibility—the keeping unsullied of a sacred trust. Varied and vast powers are vested in the hands of the Governor by the people, in the firm reliance that he shall and will exercise them wisely and well—not for personal or partisan advantages, but for the common good. The State Government touches the people much more closely than does the National Government. It reaches into every relation of life, and largely influences not only the material welfare, but the moral and intellectual condition of more than six millions of people.

"Many questions of importance will confront the Legislature and Governor of this State during my official tenure of office—questions which will demand for their solution inflexible integrity and a high conception of public duty. The post of honor is also the post of labor. The ruler of the people, under our enlightened form of government, is also the servant of the people.

The Constitution which I have just sworn to support defines in a general way the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. I shall strive to discharge the duties for the best interests of the whole people. And I invoke, therefore, the earnest support of all those who are in authority in behalf of an honest and economical administration of government, for the promotion of the true prosperity of our fellow-citizens and the glory of our State and Nation."

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Bishop Doane.

Some of Those Present.

Gov. Morton and Mr. Flower were both dressed in plain black clothes, with Prince Albert coats, and each appeared to be in very good health and the best of spirits. The staff of the next Governor was all in attendance upon him, except George W. Turner of New-York City, an aide de camp. The following were present:

Adjt. Gen. Edwin McAlpin, General Inspector of Rifle Practice Benjamin Morris Whitlock, Chief of Engineers Edmund Hayes, Surgeon General Marshall Orlando Terry, Inspector General Frederick Charles McLewee, Paymaster General James M. Varnum, Chief of Ordnance Benjamin Flagler, Judge Advocate General William Copeland Wallace, Chief of Artillery Howard Carroll, Quartermaster General William Sherman Crawford Wiley, Commissary General of Subsistence Edward Charles O'Brien, Aides de Camp Archibald Rogers, Herbert Livingston Satterlee, Charles Francis James, John Jacob Astor, George Bliss Agnew, and Military Secretary Seldon Erastus Marvin, Jr.

Gov. Flower was attended by all the members of his staff except Judge Advocate General Jenks and two aides de camp, Cols. Hilton and Davis. Those in the party were: Adjt Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, Inspector General Samuel W. Welch, Jr., Surgeon General Joseph D. Bryant, Chief of Ordnance Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Artillery F. P. Earle, Commissary General George D. Sanford, Postmaster General F. R. Halsey, Quartermaster General William H. West, Chief of Engineers Martin Schenck, Military Secretary Judson, and Aides Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Thomas E. Sloan, Charles S. Rogers, Robert G. Monroe, and John Magee.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and his staff of the First Brigade, together with Brig. Gen. Oliver and staff of the Third Brigade, were present at the inaugural ceremonies, occupying seats on the platform, and they afterward paid their respects to Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff came to Albany at the invitation of Gen. Oliver and were entertained by the latter while here.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the Gubernatorial party returned to the Executive Chamber, where Gov. Morton held a public reception from 12:30 until 2 o'clock.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin found two handsome floral pieces upon his desk in the Adjutant General's Department. One was a shield, and bore the card of his predecessor, Gen. McGrath, with the latter's best wishes to the recipient for a Happy New Year and a successful administration. Another was a basket of roses from a New-York friend.

Mrs. Morton and her five daughters, Mrs. Flower, Hamilton Fish, and Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Corning, and a number of Albany's first society people at first secured seats in a section of the gentlemen's gallery, but afterward changed, and took seats on the front of the platform to the left of the Speaker's desk.

Among the floral gifts to Gov. Morton was a magnificent floral horseshoe from the State officers. The Bible which was used in administering the oath was presented to Mr. Morton by Bishop Doane, and, after the ceremony, Secretary of State Palmer gave it to Mrs. Morton.

First Official Act.

The Gubernatorial party returned to the Executive Chamber at 11:50 o'clock, passing through the back Assembly and Senate corridors, and down the Senate stairway.

Gov. Morton's first official act was to sign the commission of his private secretary, Ashley W. Cole. He then signed the commissions of the members of his staff, and they stood in a circle about the Chief Executive in the main reception room and took the oath of office, which was administered by the Secretary of State.

Gov. Morton, Mr. Flower, and the members of the two staffs then retired to an inner room and partook of luncheon. Those who waited in the outer room were Father Malone of Brooklyn, who was among the first to greet Mr. Morton; Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Gorton M. Allen of Auburn, State Controller Roberts and his deputy, Col. William J. Morgan; Attorney General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, State Treasurer Colvin, Agricultural Commissioner Schraub, State Banking Superintendent Charles M. Preston, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Dwight Lawrence, Dr. Samuel H. Warren of Buffalo, many members of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, and the more prominent residents of Albany.

Gen. Fitzgerald of the First Brigade of the National Guard and Gen. Oliver of the Third Brigade, with their staffs, in full uniform, called upon the Governor and paid their respects. The public were not admitted to the chamber until after luncheon. The reception commenced at 12:18 o'clock this afternoon, and lasted until 2 o'clock. The public entered the chamber by a side door, and, on passing the Governor, each one was personally introduced by the Governor's Military Secretary, Col. Selden E. Marvin. The exit was through the main door. The police had much difficulty in handling the crowds that sought to pass to pay their respects to the Governor, and many people lost articles of clothing during the rush for admission. This was especially so with reference to the wraps of the ladies, of whom there were many in the surging throng.

Senator Lexow was among the last to meet Gov. Morton at the public reception. The Senator said to a reporter that there would be no meeting of his committee before to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE MANSION RECEPTION.

One of the Largest Ever Held by a Governor on New Year's Day.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The reception to the public at the Executive Mansion from 3 until 5 o'clock was a pleasant event. The lower floor of the mansion, which alone was devoted to the uses of the guests, was picturesquely set off with flowers, ferns, and plants, and sweet strains flowed from Gartland's Orchestra from within a bower of plants of all varieties situated at the foot of the main stairway.

The occasion was the first since Gov. Cornell retired from office, Jan. 1, 1883, when he was succeeded by Grover Cleveland, that the reins of the State Government are completely within the administration of Republican State officers. In consequence, prominent Republicans from all over the State were present to greet the new Executive upon his induction into office.

The reception at the mansion to-day was one of the largest ever held on New Year's Day. This was due, no doubt, to the special announcement that was made by Gov. and Mrs. Morton that the reception was for ladies as well as for gentlemen. Very few ladies have attended these receptions hitherto. To-day the ladies who called numbered more by many hundreds than have ever attended in previous years.

Governor and Mrs. Morton and their two elder daughters received the guests in the main reception parlor in the north section of the house and were assisted by Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Selden E. Marvin, Mrs. Gen. Rathbone, Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. John Palmer, Mrs. Addison B. Colvin, Mrs. Luther H. Tucker, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., and Miss Huybertie Pruyn, Miss Marvin, Miss Parker, and Miss Grace Parker. The three younger daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Morton were in the small reception room directly off the main room.

The Governor's staff was present in uniform, forming a bright addition to the moving throng which passed by the receiving party for over two hours.

Those who called to pay their respects were from all walks of life, and all received the same welcome. The society circle in this city was present in large numbers, including families of much prominence and standing. The guests numbered over a thousand, and included the Judges of the Court of Appeals, with their wives; the members of the Legislature, the State officers and the heads of the State departments with their wives, and the Justices of the Supreme Court in this department. An elaborate collation was served in the large dining hall.

United States Senator David B. Hill called, accompanied by Gen. John C. Farnsworth.

Wordsworth in the Act of Composition

Over and over again the sister records, "William wearied himself with composing." On the very day (9th May, 1802,) on which the "Castle of Indolence Stanzas" were begun, she writes, "William worked at the 'Leech Gatherer' almost incessantly from morning till tea time. I was oppressed and sick at heart, for he wearied himself to death," and on the following day—"William is still at work, although it is past 10 o'clock. * * * He will be tired out, I am sure. My heart falls in me. * * * William did not sleep till 3 o'clock." And the pages of the journal, during the early months of 1802 bear witness again and again to William's frequent fits of nervous derangement—excitement alternating with prostration and depression of spirits—the result wholly, it would appear, of repeated efforts of composition.

Thus from Tuesday, 22d December, 1801, to Tuesday, 9th March, 1802—a period of nearly three months—he is busily engaged on the poem which Dorothy sometimes calls "The Pedlar" and sometimes "The Ruined Cottage," and the entries concerning the progress of the work read monotonously to this effect: "William tired with composition * * * had tired himself with working * * * made himself very ill * * * was much tired * * * did himself harm * * * went to bed tired out * * * wore out himself and me with labor * * * was worn to death," and so on ad infinitum. It must be borne in mind that when the composing fit used to come—or, as Dorothy puts it, when William would kindle—the travailing poet's first move would almost always be out of doors, for, as he says in the Fenwick note to the "White Doe" and elsewhere, "My intellectual labor has been usually carried on in the open air." It is to his particular effect of the fit of poetic inspiration that the lines in stanza 4 in "Castle of Indolence Stanzas" allude:

"But verse was what he had been wedded to;
And his own mind did like a tempest strong
Come to him thus, and drove the weary wight along."

—The Fortnightly Review.

Lost Caudal Appendages.

Children and monkeys possess, in common with their adults, a rudimentary tail hidden beneath the skin; but this not a fact that every one can verify on the instant. Yet those who have the care of children can easily see for themselves the scar which the loss of the tail has still left on children's bodies—a scar which is curiously similar to what would obtain after amputation of a tail. Just at the base of the vertebral column—exactly where the tail would protrude through the flesh if it were functionally active—is a deep circular depression, sufficient almost for the insertion of the little finger.

In young babies it is very noticeable, and nurses, while wondering what purpose it serves, abuse it as a place which is difficult to wash. In older children it gradually becomes shallower; and in those about five or seven years old it may or may not be shown. That it marks the place where a tail formerly protruded in our ancestors there can be no doubt from its shape and position.

I was curious to see if the anthropoid apes, which share with man this loss, or, rather, atrophy of the tail, also exhibited this tallmark; and I was interested to notice in an adult female gorilla in the British Museum that the tallmark was as large as a florin. Its persistence to the adult stage in the case of the gorilla and its earlier loss in man is probably accounted for by the latter having attained a more perfect upright carriage of the body, and, therefore, a consequent increase of necessary muscles have occupied the somewhat vacant space.—The Nineteenth Century.

Have We a Molten Nucleus?

Gradually, the very existence of the molten nucleus of our planet became more and more problematic. Already the mathematical investigations of Fourier and Poisson had shown that, owing to our very imperfect knowledge of the physical aspects of the question, we are reduced to mere conjectures as regards the state of the inner parts of our globe. Later on, the admirable investigations of Sir William Thomson, G. H. Darwin, Mellard Reade, Osmond Fisher, R. S. Woodward, and others rendered the existence of a molten nucleus surrounded by a thin solid crust less and less probable.

The geologist had to conclude that, so long as physics would not supply more reliable data for mathematical investigation, he has better leave the question as to the physical state of the inner parts of the earth unsolved, and study the dynamic processes which are going on in the superficial layers of the planet. The more so as the subsidence of strata undermined by water; the disturbances of equilibrium which result from the transport of immense masses of matter by the rivers, and the accumulation of deposits in their deltas; the side pressures so well illustrated by the folding of the strata; the chemical processes which must go on in the rocks at relatively small depths; and the forces originating in the crystallization of rocks, are agencies largely sufficient to explain both the activity of volcanoes and the most severe subterranean shocks.—The Nineteenth Century.

IN THE TROLLEY'S GRASP

One Result of Quay's Political Rule in Philadelphia.

THE INVASION OF FAIRMOUNT PARK

A License to Utilize It for Trolley Lines Given by the Park Board to the Traction Company.

THE STEAL DELAYED BY POPULAR PROTEST

The Notorious "Grab-All" Ordinance by Which the Railroad Secured Ninety Miles of Philadelphia Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Quay's system of politics in Philadelphia has resulted not only in corruption of the ballot box, in the domination of the "combine," in the rule of the people by a corrupt oligarchy, but it has given over the money, the property, and the rights and privileges of the citizens to corporations whose only idea is to grab all the money they can get regardless of whether the people like it or not.

Quay dictates to "Dave" Martin what he wants. Martin tells the "combine" what his orders are. The "combine" proceeds to execute them as faithfully as it can, and at the same time look out for its own interests. Corrupt politics in the wards has resulted in inflicting upon the city as its rulers, its lawmakers, and the controllers of the public purse a gang of men who know little and care less about the interests of the city, so long as they get a little the best of it themselves.

The domination of Tammany Hall in New-York City was in nowise worse than the domination of the "combine" in this city.

The traction company owns or controls the street-car lines of Philadelphia. The city is gridironed with its tracks. The electrical trolley, which has a string of 54 or 55 fatal accidents charged up against it during the comparatively brief time it has been in existence, practically owns the Philadelphia Councils. Whenever it wants anything from the Councils, it gets it. Very many wealthy men are behind this company. They are, of course, disposed to conduct their business to make all the money they can. If Matthew Stanley Quay see fit to direct "Dave" Martin to send men to the Councils who can be bought to do the bidding of the traction company, it will be a good thing for the company.

In Independence Hall a short time ago the Councils under the control of the ward "combine" surrendered to the Philadelphia Traction Company and the allied corporations about ninety miles of unopened streets. This was by the passage of what is known as the "grab-all" ordinance, and when it passed a storm of indignant protest was raised by the people. It was the greatest "grab" that had ever been attempted by this monster company. Friends of the traction company openly boasted that, if the Mayor vetoed the ordinance, enough votes could be "influenced" to pass it over his veto.

A complete story of the relations between the Philadelphia Traction Company and the City Government of the old Quaker town would make a large book. It would be filled with incidents compared to which the race of the celebrated "Black Horse Cavalry" at Albany would be hardly worth while talking about. It is notorious everywhere that the traction company controls the Councils. Just what the relations between Quay and the traction company are would be interesting to know. His candidate for Mayor is regarded as the candidate of the traction company, and if this corporation into whose clutches Philadelphia has fallen could control the executive as well as the legislative department of the Givernment, then the name of Philadelpia might be well changed and the town known on the map hereafter as "Tractionville."

Nobody makes any secret of the fact that the Councils are owned, or at least controlled, by this great corporation. It is one of the notorious scandals of the city. It is so notorious and is so much in the mouth of everybody that the minstrel company which comes to town and wants a topical song full of local hits devotes a stanza or two to the traction company. Last week Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, with his comany, was here, and Lew's principal song was made up of some topical verses labeled on the programme, "I Don't See How You Can Stand It." One of the stanzas began in this way:

The traction company owns this town,
I don't see how you can stand it.

When the minstrels sang this there was an appreciation in the audience at the Auditorium Theatre, where they were playing, that resulted in an outburst of applause. This is just one little straw which shows which way the wind blows.

Tyranny of the Traction Company.

Several chapters could be written on the traction company and its multifarious doings in the way of curtailing the liberties and rights and privileges of this city. It has great influence not only in the Councils, but in the other city departments, and there was evidence of this in one of its recent undertakings. This was an attempt on the part of the traction company to grab a part of Fairmount Park for its own uses, regardless of public sentiment or the traditions which cluster about this beautiful and world-renowned public park. This attempt is one of the scandals which have really aroused the people. It was in Fairmount Park that the Centennial Exhibition was held. It is the largest public park of this kind in the United States. Central Park, in New-York, according to the official figures prepared in Philadelphia showing the area of some of the principal parks in the United States, has 864 acres. The Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, has 1,040 acres. Forest Park, in St. Louis, 1,372 acres, and Fairmount has 2,791. It is beautifully laid out; great amounts of money and great care have been devoted to it. It is the breathing spot for all Philadelphia. Every Philadelphian takes pride in it. This park is under the general charge of a Park Commission, and the commission is appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

Now several members of this Park Commission are heavily interested financially in the Philadelphia Traction Company. Among the men who are members of the Park Commission and are interested in the traction company are James McManes, Peter A. B. Widener, and David W. Sellers. Mr. McManes is the President of the Park Commission. Mr. Sellers is the Vice President. Mr. Widener is simply a Commissioner and is President of the traction company.

The Park Commission has as its other members A. J. Cassatt, John R. Fell, S. Gustine Thompson, Hamilton Disston, Charles W. Henry, ex-Mayor William S. Stokley, and William M. Singerly. By virtue of their respective offices, Edwin S. Stuart, the Mayor; James L. Miles, President of the Select Council; Wencel Hartman, President of the Common Council; John L. Ogden, Chief of the Water Bureau; A. S. Elsenhower, Chief of the City Property Bureau, and George S. Webster, Chief of the Survey Bureau, are Park Commissioners.

These gentlemen are well known, many of them wealthy, and all considered prominent in one way or another in Philadelphia. They, acting in their capacity as a board, passed an ordinance granting the traction company or rather a company controlled by the traction company, the right to enter Fairmount Park with "the deadly trolley."

The Invasion of Fairmount Park.

The question at stake not only involves the stringing of wires and the laying of tracks in the park, but as it is regarded by some organizations of citizens here who have taken up the matter, it involves the deliberate transfer to private ownership of large portions of the public grounds of the City of Philadelphia of which these Park Commissioners are the managers. In a document prepared at the instance of the United Labor League, this statement was made concerning this action of the Park Commissioners:

They have done so in deliberate violation of the laws vesting these grounds in the citizens of the State, and they have done so under the direct influence and for the purpose of enabling a clique of men to further enrich themselves at the public expense within these grounds. These men are the same men who have by the purchase of public franchises obtained the almost exclusive ownership of transit in our city.

Daily our citizens are mangled in the streets by a system introduced by these men against the wishes and protests of the people, and which is unstable to the crowded thoroughfares of great cities. Not satisfied with the enormous fortunes they have acquired by these means, they are now, by similar devices, endeavoring to get into these public grounds with the same death-resulting appliances for transit among the hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children who have wandered through their ravines and along their slopes in careless security for thirty years until this hour. These grounds are now to be made a means to further increase the illgotten gains of these men, with all the disastrous results to the grounds themselves, to their customary use, and to the lives of their visitors.

This scheme to invade Fairmount Park was first broached many years ago, in 1873, and was defeated. William Wharton, a reputed rich and benevolent man, was the prime mover in this enterprise. Some time during the eighties another license was granted by the Park Board, but when Mr. Wharton obtained his charter the Governor of the State declared that it gave him no right to enter the park grounds, and again the project fell through. Recently, another ordinance, or license, has been passed by the Park Board, which authorizes a company known as the Fairmount Transportation Company, a corporation chartered under the liberal laws of New-Jersey, to enter the park. All that needs to be known about the Fairmount Transportation Company is that the list of incorporators includes several members of the Philadelphia Traction Company.

A Most Liberal License.

This license is a most liberal one. Originally the time of its duration was for a period of fifty years. The amended license has reduced this to thirty-five years. One section of this ordinance limits the improvements on the line to such as may be paid for in each year with 2 per cent. of the gross receipts. Another section provides that unless the consent of the Park Commissioners shall be secured the motive power shall be limited to electricity and the force of gravity. The original idea was to provide for a cable, but this has been left out.

Another section of this license gives a monopoly of park transportation to this company, and provides absolutely that the Park Commission may set aside and give up, free of charge, to this corporation a part of the city property. It provides that the Committee on Plans and Improvements may set aside within the limits of the park what are called "spaces" for various purposes. In plain English, these spaces are simply building lots for a car house, a power station, and for other purposes, such as the said committee may sanction. No rent or charge is to be exacted for these "spaces" by the Park Commissioners of Fairmount Park. From April to December, according to this license, or during the season when there is any likelihood that it will pay to do business along these proposed lines, the company which has the right must run cars every thirty minutes, although it has the privilege of running as much oftener as it pleases. From December to April, or during that period when very few people go to the park, the company may run cars whenever it pleases. There is no annoyance to be caused to the company in granting passes, for the license stipulates that at all times the Park Commissioners and the officers and park guards shall ride free.

Ever since the park was laid out the working people have delighted in it, and it is they who took the initial steps of protest against what they regarded as an infringement of their rights. A committee from the United Labor League was granted a hearing by the Joint Committee of Councils on Fairmount Park, and on this occasion the laboring people made vigorous protest. In a statement prepared by the Labor League as to what has been done since that hearing it is said:

Immediately after that hearing, in order to obtain this information (as to the objects of the license) the league applied through counsel to Mr. James McManes, President of the commission, for a copy of the license. To this application no reply of any character whatever was received. The league, at the same time, made application through its President and Secretary to the commission to be heard before them. To this request the league received no reply. The Secretary of the league finally addressed a letter to each of the Commissioners for his views as to this license of the public ground for private occupancy. To this letter a reply was received from only one Commissioner.

In the meanwhile, however, the interest underlying the license was divulged to the citizens generally at the annual meeting of the Traction Company, held Nov. 27 last. The President of the company, Peter B. Widener—we quote his own language—said at this meeting: "The business of the company has been poor on Sundays as compared with other cities of the United States, but particular attention has been paid to Sunday travel, and on the opening of the Girard Avenue Bridge to our company we will centre all our lines at the park; and with the proposed road through it, connecting all our lines, by next Summer our receipts on Sunday travel will be as great as on any other day of the year."

The proposed park railroad was therefore disclosed as a part of the system of the Traction Company of Philadelphia. The grounds for which you have appropriated from time to time about $12,000,000, and for which private citizens have made sacrifices of time or money to a greater extent than to any other improvement in Philadelphia for the single purpose of preserving their advantages for the pleasure of the whole people free from any private ownership whatever, as well as from any dangerous appliances of travel, were to be turned over to the Traction Company.

Mr. Widener's "Hopes" Justified.

From dates given by the league it appears that President Widener of the Traction Company made his statement as to the proposed road through the park on Nov. 27, whereas the license was confirmed by the Park Commissioners, of which Mr. Widener, President of the Traction Company, is one, on Dec. 8, or eleven days after, Mr. Widener had made his complaint to the Traction Company that the Sunday business was a little dull, but that he "had hopes" after the proposed lines through the park had been established. The United Labor League continued:

It only remains for the league, through its counsel, to state the relations of the commission to the company in order to fully understand the meaning and ultimate results of this license. Mr. McManes, the President of the Park Commission, is a Director in the Traction Company. Mr. Peter B. Widener, a Commissioner of Fairmount Park, is the President of the Traction Company. Mr. David W. Sellers, a Commissioner of Fairmount Park, is the counsel of the Traction Company. The license, therefore, is a license from Mr. McManes, the President; Mr. Widener, and Mr. Sellers, Commissioners of Fairmount Park, to Mr. Widener President; Mr. McManes, Director, and Mr. Sellers, the counsel of the Traction Company, a conversion, in plain English, to their own use of a large portion of public grounds under the pretense of the public advantage.

There was a storm brewing for the Park Commissioners the instant it became known that they had granted this license. Public opinion expressed on all sides was so strong that it could break through even the thick skins of members of the Philadelphia Councils, and the Councils refused to make the appropriation necessary, and at its very last meeting passed resolutions declaring that the issuance of the license was disapproved, and directing the City Solicitor to begin legal proceedings to test the rights of the Park Commission to grant any such license.

The people are afraid, however, that the end of the case is not yet. They are afraid that the Traction Company, after it gets Mr. Quay's Mayor, if it does get him, may be able to secure as a present, or if not as a present at a comparatively cheap rate, the use of such property in this park as it may desire. This present is a notable exception of Councils' standing out against the Traction Company.

The sentiment of some of the people not only as regards this park license, but as to what is known as the "grab-all" trolley ordinance, is expressed in a resolution passed by the Kensington Reform Club here, which was read by President Miles of the Select Council at the time when this park measure was under consideration. Referring to the bill granting the Traction Company control over the streets of the city the Kensington Reform Club said:

Resolved, That we do hereby denounce the said bill as a downright steal from the public for the benefit of the few, and we call upon City Councils to cease now and forever the giving away of the public franchises without adequate and equitable returns for the same to the city, which can be secured by compelling the corporation to pay to the city annually the full rental value of these privileges.

The Councilmen smiled as this was being read, referred it to a committee, and the attorney for the Traction Company had a grin on his face as if the proceeding amused him.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt Street.

HE THOUGHT HE HAD AN ANCIENT SKULL

Keen Disappointment of a Chicago Man When Told It Was a Boulder.

From The Chicago Journal.

Since C. C. Blakeley came back from an interview with the ethnological experts at the Field Museum, he has been asking himself a conundrum: When is a skull not a skull? Answer: When it's a bit of skullduggery.

Now, this is hardly fair to Mr. Blakeley, for though he paid $25 for a small-sized Drainage Canal boulder that wasn't worth twenty-five cents, he has nobody to blame but himself if he thought it was worth $25,000. Besides, he thought he ought to think of the money he has saved by not going East to consult scientists there, as he intended to do before that unfortunate interview with Profs. Elliot and Hay at the museum.

To be sure, he may look at it another way and consider that these iconoclasts have robbed him of $24,975, and at the same time shattered his skull. For the thing was just this way: William Steiglitz, a Chicago policeman, found something among the excavated spoil of the Drainage Canal near Sag which looked wonderfully like a human skull. Now, a prehistoric skull found in glacial drift would be next thing to an ossified section of the missing link, and would be worth a fortune. So when Mr. Blakeley overheard a conversation about this wonderful skull, while dining, he posted off to find the owner of it.

To make a long story short, he persuaded the willing officer to part with the precious cranium of primordial man for the paltry sum of $25, and bore away his trophy. Everybody that looked at it said it was a skull. If he had been content to take the honest judgment of people who put on no airs he might have his priceless treasure still. But, no; he had to take it to some scientists, who have no respect for a man's feelings or his pocketbook when riding their hobbies, and they smashed the twenty-five-thousand-dollar skull and left a plain, everyday, no-account glacial boulder in Mr. Blakeley's hands for his pains.

The smart people who are now making invidious references to Mr. Blakeley's own hereditary skull should see the curious and striking resemblance of this rock to a real human skull before they say more unkind things.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD TAKES ACTION

It Rescinds the Certificates Fraudulently Obtained by Ten Policemen.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, said yesterday that the report and all the papers of the board in reference to its action in the cases of the ten policemen, who were charged with securing appointments by fraudulent civil service examinations, would doubtless be sent to the Police Board to-morrow, at the latest.

"The board has taken action," he said, "and rescinded the fraudulent certificates of the ten men, and an attache of the office has been sent out to serve a notice on each policeman, and by night I expect to have all of the notices served.

"We wish to complete the case legally," he added, "before we send the papers in the case to the Police Board."

CATTLE TO BE FATTENED IN GEORGIA

Novel Experiment to be Made with Cottonseed Hulls and Meal.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Dec. 29.

An interesting experiment is being made by the Gate City Oil Company. It is whether it will pay to bring cattle from the far West, fatten them on cottonseed hulls and meal, and reship them to Northern points to be slaughtered. The experiment has been tried before in different sections of the South, but never on such a large scale as the present. The company has purchased 3,000 cattle, and will ship 1,000 of that number to its mill at Charlotte. The remaining 2,000 will be pastured near its mill below Hapeville, and will be fed only on cottonseed hulls and meal for three months.

Five hundred of the 2,000 arrived in Atlanta yesterday from the plains of Western Texas, and will be put on a cottonseed-hull diet immediately.

Cottonseed hulls and meal are the cheapest cattle food in the world, it costing only about one-third to fatten cattle on

FINE AIR AND GOOD CHEER

New Year's Day an Agreeable Visitor to the City.

THE SLEIGHING AND SKATING GOOD

Hospitality at the Clubs and Hotels—Feasts at Charitable Missions and Homes—Services in the Churches.

Those who survived the tooting and clanging which marked the exit of 1894 with powers of observation sufficiently awake to appreciate good things found the new year a most agreeable visitor.

Conditions of weather could not have been better suited to a holiday designed for good cheer. The sky was smiling and the air was fine—cool, but not cold—and altogether everything favored the enjoyment of sleighing and skating. Hospitality and charity gladdened alike the well-to-do and the needy. If the year shall be half as fair in performance as it began in promise, this community will have abundant reason to be satisfied with it.

Inducements appeared from the earliest hours for those who started out for pleasure to tamper with digestion. The chefs at the clubs and hotels had applied themselves with vast industry and skill to display what they could do in table adornment. One needed to be proof against temptation to resist them. All the signs at these resorts were that among the resolutions put in force yesterday none pertained to the hospitable table. In all the clubs and hotels the tables were patronized both numerously and appreciatively.

While the club and hotel visitors were looking after their own comfort, the managers of homes and missions and of the various other places whose pleasure is in smoothing the way for the needy were busy perparing substantial dinners for thousands whose appetites had been sharpened by expectation and for whom the holiday meant an exceptional treat.

Services were held in the Catholic churches and in many of the Protestant Episcopal churches, and were well attended.

Flags were flying over the City Hall to wave a welcome to the new city officers. The gathering there was in itself remarkable, comprising men whose prominence in public affairs had been lately required in work for reform, instead of the place hunters and politicians whose footsteps have long echoed there. No one was the recipient of more hearty wishes than the new Mayor when he took possession of his office. The other city officials whose terms began yesterday were encouraged in the work on which they have entered by the presence and congratulations of friends.

Many homes were brightened in the afternoon by family reunions. The tendency to make New Year's like Thanksgiving and Christmas in this respect was specially observable yesterday. There were social meetings, small club and society dinners, and private entertainments in all parts of the city. The theatres drew good audiences, both in the afternoon and evening.

The sleighing was excellent, and thousands of people enjoyed speeding along the Central Park road, Riverside Drive, the Boulevard, Seventh Avenue, and the roads of the annexed district. The skating was fine at Van Cortlandt Park, which was visited by thousands of skaters. In Central Park the ice was too thin to permit of skating.

With this variety of ways for enjoying the holiday, there was no reason why those who wished to lift themselves well out of the routine could not easily do so. The holiday spirit prevailed everywhere, and on all sides good wishes for prosperity were strengthened by the general belief that the new year would bring a happy deliverance from the misfortunes that attended the old one.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Communion in St. Patrick's—Dr. Dix Preaches in Trinity.

There were services yesterday in the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches.

At the 7 o'clock morning mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Archbishop Corrigan administered holy communion to 400 members of the Holy Name Society. Thirty-three branches of the Diocesan Union of the Holy Name Society, (4,000 men,) attended the 11 o'clock mass. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, spiritual director of the society, preaching the sermon. Nearly 500 members of the Holy Name Society received communion at early mass at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

The Rev. Henry E. O'Keefe celebrated mass at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Paulist Church, at which Gregorian music was sung by a choir of seventy men and boys. Solemn mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church by the Rev. Charles H. Colton. The Rev. Gerard Spielmann celebrated high mass at the Church of St. Anselm, where the Abbot Alexius Edelbroch preached the sermon.

Early mass was celebrated in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, in Mott Street, by the Rev. Nicholas Ferretti, who made an address in Italian. At high mass in the church, (the Rev. William Donohue, celebrant,) a sermon in English was delivered by the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin.

Archbishop Corrigan held a reception at his residence, Fifteenth Street and Madison Avenue, in the afternoon. It was attended by more than 200 of the clergy and many prominent laymen.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached at Trinity Church. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin and the Rev. J. N. Steele. The music included Foster's communion and Barnby's anthem, "All the Ends of the Earth Have Seen the Salvation of One God." At Trinity Chapel the Rev. A. Richey officiated at morning prayer, and at the main service the Rev. William H. Vibbert preached. Garrett's Te Deum and Benedictus and Schubert's communion service were sung.

The Rev. Thomas McKee Brown celebrated solemn mass at the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin. He was assisted by the Rev. William Sharp and the Rev. Andrew Mason. The choir sang Silas's mass and Gounod's anthem, "Oh, Word of God for Us Incarnate."

FEASTS FOR NEWSBOYS.

Six Hundred Lads Guests of the Mount Morris Baptist Sunday School.

Six hundred little hearts were made glad yesterday and as many little stomachs were filled with dinner through the efforts of the Mount Morris Baptist Sunday School of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The feast, which consisted of turkey, cranberry sauce, and mashed potatoes, was served in the "Old Ship" Sunday School Mission, 2,576 Third Avenue, where a few years ago was one of the worst resorts known to Harlem.

Six hundred tickets were distributed by the young women of the Sunday school among the newsboys and other poor boys of Harlem, and by 10 o'clock yesterday morning a ragged, hungry, expectant little army stormed the mission.

The hall was festooned with holly and cedar, and at the upper end was a huge Christmas tree, decked out in tinsel and colored balls, and a stringed orchestra played enlivening tunes for the youngsters. In the centre and on each side long tables were arranged to accommodate 160 lads at once.

The young women of the Sunday school, under the guidance of Miss Stratton and Sunday School Superintendent G. L. Coffin, served out the dishes to the hungry boys, none of whom appeared to be over twelve years old. Knives and forks were discarded by the youngsters in many instances, and, as they crammed the meats and sauces into their mouths, unmindful of how they got there, they were so many pictures of boyish happiness. When they could eat no more, they gathered up what they could and stuffed it into paper bags and made haste to the street to delight their waiting fellows with a recounting of the good things inside, and to give a bite to less lucky youngsters they happened to meet on the street.

As each boy departed he was given a bag containing fruits, nuts, candies, and raisins, which he munched at his leisure as he ambled homeward.

Dr. W. C. Bitting, the pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, with many of his parishioners, was present and enjoyed the sight immensely.

About 150 newsboys, mainly those who sell papers in the vicinity of South Ferry on the New-York side, and on Hamilton and Atlantic Avenues on the Brooklyn side of the East River, piled into the parlor of the Hartmann Hotel, on Whitehall Street, yesterday at noon, where a dinner, consisting of 45 turkeys, 125 bunches of celery, 15 fat porkers, and a dozen side dishes of newsboy delicacies, was spread for them. The little fellows ranged in age from seven to about fifteen years.

DR. J. HARTMANN'S CHARITY.

About 1,000 Men and Women Supplied with Provisions.

Dr. J. Hartmann of 267 West Thirty-sixth Street inaugurated a charitable enterprise on his own account a year ago, and it was so successful and seemed to give so much happiness to others that he continued it this year. He will probably carry a similar programme out every year as long as he lives.

He gave away 1,000 luncheons to poor people yesterday. No credentials were necessary to secure the supplies, nothing save the asking. The day previous there had been stored in the basement of Dr. Hartmann's house large boxes of wheat loaves, crisp and brown; barrels of apples and vegetables, many cheeses, and big cans of milk. A sign in front of the house announced that all were welcome to his hospitality.

The street in front of his house was crowded at noon yesterday with men and women, the latter being in the majority. All bore baskets, into which the supplies were placed. Those who had cans were supplied with milk to carry away, and those who had no cans were given bowls of milk to drink while they waited for their portions. About 1,000 persons received supplies.

Dr. Hartmann was assisted by a committee of friends, who volunteered as waiters, consisting of Mrs. Kate Shafsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunkel, N. W. Palmer, Gus Swift, and Otto Mellen. These wore small United States silk flags as badges. Everybody appeared to be happy, but Dr. Hartmann seemed to be the happiest of all.

DINNERS FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

Five Hundred Served at the Day Star Industrial Home.

Five hundred homeless and destitute women were given a turkey dinner at the Day Star Industrial Home, 213 West Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday. There was no discrimination, the only essential being that the applicant should be homeless and destitute. The arrangements were under the direction of Mrs. George E. Draper, who is known as Sister Charlotte.

Years ago Sister Charlotte drifted into the Florence Night Mission. She remained to pray, and the next day she began to aid in the rescue of unfortunate women. She became a night missionary, and remained with the institution four and a half years. She then became one of the founders of the Industrial Christian Alliance, at 170 Bleecker Street. She left that institution a year ago to the care of A. W. Milbury and started the Day Star Home.

The object of the home is to take friendless and homeless women from the streets, persuade them to leave their lives of degradation, teach them useful work, and aid them in securing positions where they can be self-supporting. The home is entirely unsectarian, and no effort is made to proselytize inmates.

Sister Charlotte said yesterday that the present quarters are too small for the teaching and carrying on of industrial occupations, and asks that those who sympathize with the work being done in the home contribute to its enlargement and advancement.

Three Hundred Boys Made Happy.

Three hundred boys yesterday afternoon were made happy at the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, 68 University Place. The rooms are maintained by the Loyal Legion Temperance Society.

The boys ate ice cream, cake, and oranges, and a box of candy was given to each one. Superintendent Frank A. Curtis was in charge. He said that the many boys enjoyed the privilege of the rooms 33,500 times during the last year.

In the evening there were recitations, songs, &c. Frank Kipp was the accompanist on the piano.

Music in the Tombs.

The 520 prisoners in the Tombs were delighted yesterday with an entertainment consisting of music and recitations.

Among those who took part in the entertainment were Miss Mabel Stillman, the whistling Patti; Miss S. Louise Torker, soprano; Mrs. Arthur C. Taylor, contralto; Mr. Carl O'Dell, tenor; Mr. H. T. Burleigh, basso; Master Charles Meehan, soprano; Miss Mate G. Hall, reader; Mr. August Beringer, cornetist; George C. Appel, pianist, and William J. Daly.

Holiday Fare for Prisoners.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The prisoners in the State prison here had a breakfast of sausages and mashed potatoes, with coffee, milk, and sugar. After they had eaten this, they were marched back to their cells for the day, and on the way each was given a quantity of gingerbread, cheese, apples, and cigars, with which to enjoy themselves during the afternoon.

The Old Guard's Punch.

The Old Guard had its regular monthly meeting yesterday at the armory, 84 Fifth Avenue. The final arrangements were made for its annual reception, and the historic Old Guard punch bowl was used to provide such cheer as is customary on New Year's Day.

MANY BROOKLYN STREETS DANGEROUS

Snow that Fell Five Days Ago Not Yet Removed.

The citizens of Brooklyn are looking forward to the time when that city will be a part of the Greater New-York. They believe that after Brooklyn is consolidated with New-York there will be no more tolerance and neglect by the municipal authorities of the troubles which afflict Brooklynites whenever there is a fall of snow.

Although snow fell in Brooklyn five days ago, none of the streets, not even the principal thoroughfares, such as Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue, has been cleaned. In the residence streets the condition is much worse. Some of these streets are still almost impassable.

In the very business centre of the city, around the City Hall, the streets contain from four to six inches of snow, and the gutters are a foot deep in snow in many spots.

The only place where Fulton Street has been cleaned is in front of the large retail dry goods stores above the City Hall. All the work of removing the snow there has been done by the owners of the stores at their own expense.

Another thing which greatly adds to the discomfort of the people in Brooklyn during a snowfall is the practice, never interfered with by the authorities, of shoveling snow from the pathway and piling it in the front yards.

All through the Columbia Heights district of Brooklyn this has been done during the present snowfall. The sun, shining on these piles of snow in the yards, causes them to melt into rivulets, which flow across the sidewalks. At night this water freezes, and then the sidewalks become dangerous.

Apparently, no attempt is made in Brooklyn to compel property owners to clear their sidewalks of snow. The most that is usually is to clear a narrow pathway.

All over Brooklyn the sidewalks are now covered with ice, and are very dangerous for travel at any time, either day or night.

Runaways in the Park.

John Casey of 316 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, accompanied by a friend, drove into Central Park at the Fifty-ninth Street entrance about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a trim cutter, with a lively horse. As he went up the drive the horse shied near Seventy-second Street, and, turning suddenly, overturned the sleigh and broke both shafts. The horse ran on to Seventy-seventh Street, on the West Drive, where he was caught by Mounted Policeman Baldwin.

Policeman McIntyre caught, a little later, a runaway saddle horse on the West Drive, near the Webster statue, which he had chased from Seventy-ninth Street. J. W. Casey of 116 West Ninety-first Street, the rider, was not able to control the horse.

Later in the day a runaway horse at full speed, with a sleigh attached, entered the northern side of Central Park from Fifth Avenue. He was caught and taken to the stables at McGowan's Pass Tavern.

MERRYMAKING BY SOCIETY

Popular Winter Resorts Crowded with Fashionable Folk.

NEW YEAR'S GAYETY IN THE COUNTRY

Tuxedo, Westchester, and Lakewood Filled with Pleasure-Seekers—Tobogganing and Sleighing Enjoyed.

The birth of the year 1895 was heralded with great merrymaking by members of the fashionable world. From early morning until late at night yesterday society people were in a whirl of amusement, both outdoors and indoors.

A large number of fashionable folk spent the holiday out of town. All the popular Winter resorts near the city were filled with merry parties, some of which have been enjoying the crisp, cold air of the country, and the skating, tobogganing, sleighing, and other sports smiled upon by Jack Frost ever since Christmas, and others of which left town New Year's Eve for only a day's outing.

The fashionable country clubs could not accommodate all the would-be guests who flocked to them, with the result that country hotelkeepers did a rushing business, and the hospitality of hostesses whose Summer cottages were open for the holidays was taxed by visitors to an unusual extent.

Tuxedo assumed an air of unsurpassed gayety and merriment. Westchester was also crowded with smart pleasure-seekers. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould added to the spirited entertainments at Lakewood. Many of their guests from New-York and elsewhere, who went to visit them a short time ago to enjoy a hunt and some pigeon-shooting, and who remained at Lakewood for the Gould dance on New Year's Eve, staid over New Year's Day. Miss Mabel Turnbull of Salisbury, England, a cousin of Mrs. Gould, is staying with the Goulds for the Winter, and has received much attention at the present Lakewood house party. Mrs. Gould's mother, Mrs. Kingdon, is also with her. On New Year's morning a large party of enthusiastic riders followed the hounds to the scent of the aniseed bag, the meet being held in front of the Gould house. This cottage, by the way, is on the picturesque little rise of ground near the Lakewood Hotel. It is decorated with more regard to artistic good taste than splendor.

A merry party of New-Yorkers spent New Year's Day at Central Valley, near Tuxedo. They were the members of the Mountain Toboggan Club, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Tobogganing was their most popular way of passing the time, and the club slide, which has an incline ninety-five feet in length, was used continually throughout the day. A feature of this slide is the little observation house half-way down, which is faced with glass, and in which those wishing to enjoy solid comfort and warmth can sit and watch their friends on the toboggans. Some of the members also donned their Norwegian snowshoes, and others adjusted sails to their arms and scurried before the wind on skates. The party consisted of Col. Harry C. Duval, J. J. Pierrepont of Brooklyn; Percy Chubb, owner of the yacht Queen Mab, and Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Besides these out-of-town merrymakers, a great many society people decided that New Year's Day could be spent enjoyably in the city. Central Park, Riverside Drive, the Boulevard, and Seventh Avenue were crowded with sleighing parties. Society put on its furs and turned out, presenting the appearance of so many Eskimos in Russian cutters, and every other kind of snow carriage. Even one or two of the most indefatigable horsemen turned out on horseback, having, of course, previously taken the precaution to have their steeds "sharp shod" to avoid accidents.

In the evening the majority of those in town attended private and public entertainments. The performance given by the Strollers, at the Berkeley Lyceum, attracted a great many, and a few informal dinners and receptions occupied the attention of others.

NEW YEAR'S BALL AT LAKEWOOD

The Laurel House Handsomely Decorated for the Occasion.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—The ball given by the manager of the Laurel House for his guests to-night was a fitting end to a season of gayety.

The decorations of the ballroom surpassed any previous arrangement ever seen in Lakewood. The entire walls of the room were hung with pink gauze in panels and artistic folds, against which the green bands of gauze, the smilax, palms, and ferns were in charming contrast. Wide strands of the gauze were in the corridors, draped in alcoves, and running to the wide cross-beams of the ceiling. They were held with clusters of pink roses. Pink-shaded electric lights outlined the north alcoves and shone in the candelabra.

Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab of New-York was present with a party of nineteen friends; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ross had a party of ten; Mrs. D. Clinton Blair and Mrs. Samuel Andrews each had a party of a dozen.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. I. V. Brokaw, Miss Brokaw, Miss Mabel Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scofield, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Miss Cram, Miss Lucy Inman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dates, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wagner, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chatfield of New-York.

Mrs. Beecher Receives.

Mrs. Eunice Beecher, the venerable widow of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, held her customary New Year's reception yesterday in Brooklyn.

Hundreds of personal friends and old members of Plymouth Church called at Mrs. Beecher's flat, in the Plymouth, 71 Orange Street. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mr. Beecher's successor in Plymouth Church pulpit, assisted Mrs. Beecher in receiving.

Her white hair was confined in her familiar white cap. Despite her age she was animated and had a pleasant word and a "godspeed" for all.

Entertained by Major Gibbs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs of New-York, who are still at their cottage here, gave a ball to-night at Masonic Hall. About 200 cards were sent out, and all the Winter colony of cottagers were present, with the navy and army officers in this vicinity and their families. Dancing was from 8 to 12. The officers of the cruiser San Francisco were special guests.

Flames in a Fall River Mill.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 1.—A fire started in Sagamore Mill No. 1 this afternoon in the slasher room, on the third floor, in a supposed fire-proof room near the centre of the mill. An employe happened to push open the big tin dors which cut the room off from the other departments and was met by a puff of smoke and flame. The flames spread to the roof, but were soon brought under control. The loss is about $50,000. The mill will be idle while repairs are being made.

Three Killed by Dynamite.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.—James Gray, James Alexander, and James Fletcher, colored laborers employed in excavating for the foundation of the new State penitentiary, five miles from here, were engaged in thawing out a box of dynamite this afternoon, when the combustible exploded. All three men were instantly killed, their bodies being mangled and torn almost to atoms. The explosion shook the ground for miles.

Their Tally-Ho Broke Down.

A number of young east-siders made New Year's calls on a tally-ho coach yesterday. After their last call the coach broke down in front of 229 Madison Street. The driver and the passengers were thrown in different directions.

James House, of 46 Market Street, who got up the party, was the only one badly hurt. His leg was fractured by the fall. He was taken home in an ambulance.

MAYOR STRONG IN OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

Commerce, George M. Jacocks, E. W. Bloomingdale, George Walton Green, F. W. Pollock, Mr. Goff's law partner; Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Stephen O'Brien, Amasa Thornton, W. A. Deering, Clark Bell, ex-Street-Cleaning Commissioner J. S. Coleman, William Leary, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, C. N. Bovee, Jr., Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Alderman Jacob Wund, James W. Auten, candidate for Commissioner of Jurors; Bridge Commissioner Henriques, ex-Assemblyman James L. Wells, William H. Ten Eyck, Secretary of the Republican County Committee and candidate for Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; City Auditor William J. Lyon, J. S. Lehmaier and Seth Sprague Terry, appointed Commissioners of Accounts; George J. Seabury, Police Justice Charles N. Taintor, John A. Henneberry, the New-York State Democracy leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District; John J. Quinlan, leader of the State Democracy in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

Donald MacLean, Register Levy, Chief Clerk of the Common Council Michael F. Blake, ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus, John P. Kelly, John Proctor Clarke, ex-Controller E. V. Loew, James A. Morehead, Gen. John A. Carleton, E. B. Dunn of the Weather Bureau, Prof. John L. N. Hunt, James D. Archibald, L. L. Van Allen, John T. Nagle, Superintendent Keese of the City Hall, John N. L. Hunt, Subway Commissioner Kearney, Daniel P. Hays, Police Justice Clarence Meade and his old partner, Frederick S. Gibbs; John Simpson, Charles Adee, Henry C. Robinson, ex-Judge Hawes, ex-Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, Assistant Corporation Counsel John F. Plummer, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, and Maurice Holahan, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

All the Republican Aldermen-elect and President John Jeroloman, and Aldermen-elect Schilling and Dwyer, counted as O'Brien Democrats, paid their respects in a body. They sent in a beautiful floral flag bearing the motto: "We Serve."

A large and beautiful horseshoe of roses, which adorned the Mayor's desk while the inauguration was in progress, was the gift of Mrs. C. H. T. Collis.

A large shield of flowers was sent by the officials of the Third Internal Revenue District, and there were many other similar tributes.

The Mayor went to luncheon at the Astor House at 2 o'clock with Gen. Anson G. McCook, Charles H. Webb, and William E. Webb. After his return to the City Hall he looked over several letters and telegrams from Jacob A. Schiff and several others. He left his office about 3 o'clock and will be down early to-day.

MANY FIRES, BUT SMALL DAMAGE

The Colored Orphan Asylum Was Threatened—A Drunken Man Sets Fire to Clothes in His Kitchen.

There was a large number of fires yesterday. Most of them, however, were of trivial importance.

The one which threatened to be the most serious was in the Colored Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, just before noon. There were 150 children in the playroom when flames were discovered in the basement under the dining room in the west wing.

Owing to the coolness of Superintendent Sherwin of the asylum, a panic among the children was avoided. The heavy iron doors between the wing and the main building were closed and the children were kept in the playrooms.

The smoke reached the top story of the east wing, and went curling out of the windows, which had been opened by a number of the employes. Every one was running about wildly excited, but not an injury was received by any one.

Three alarms were sent in. The damage was about $200. The origin of the fire is not known.

A fire in a house owned by Charles Bowen, 668 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and occupied by John L. Carter and James Kendell, caused $3,500 damage.

It was discovered by Kendell, who lived on the third floor with his aged mother. It had caught from a gas jet and had made its way up through the dumb-waiter shaft. Mr. Kendell aroused his mother and then went down stairs and broke in the door of Carter's rooms, where Carter and his wife were sleeping. Both families escaped by way of the roof. The firemen had little trouble in extinguishing the fire.

Joseph Quigley of 548 West Forty-third Street, while intoxicated piled a lot of clothes in the centre of the kitchen floor and set them on fire. The people in the building were badly frightened, but the fire was put out before it had done any damage beyond destroying the clothes.

There was another fire in the afternoon in Cassidy & Son's building, 135 West Twenty-third Street, the scene of last Saturday's blaze in which Battalion Chief Brennan and Assistant Foreman Rooney of the Fire Department lost their lives. The fire yesterday was in the fifth story on the Twenty-third Street side of the structure which extends through the block to Twenty-fourth Street, where the fatal fire occurred Saturday.

The floor is occupied by the Photo Engraving Company. The blaze was so small that the insurance patrolman, who had been detailed in the building since Saturday, knew nothing about it until the engines rolled up. Some one had seen smoke coming from a window and sent out an alarm from the box on the corner. The fire was quickly put out. Only trivial damage was done.

Besides these fires, there were many others here and there of minor importance.

SETTLED HIS QUARREL WITH A RAZOR

Louis Peters Attacked John Brennan in the Middle of a Checker Game.

Louis Peters tried to kill John Brennan in the men's sitting room of the lodging house 270 Bowery last night. Peters cut Brennan's throat with a razor while the latter was playing checkers with William Beyers. Brennan's throat was badly gashed.

Peters was arrested and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station. Brennan was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. He will recover.

Brennan, who is a cigarmaker, forty-two years old, came to this city to look for work a month ago. He put up at the place where the cutting occurred and where he met Peters, a waiter at 236 Broome Street.

The two men became great friends. They started out together yesterday, but quarreled, and Peters swore he would get even with Brennan.

Ended Life New Year's Day.

John Jack, a German baker, who lived in the tenement house 518 East Eleventh Street, drove his wife and children out of his apartments yesterday and killed himself. The neighbors say that he had been in the habit of beating his wife.

Charles Froelich, a porter, forty years old, of 371 Grand Street, committed suicide yesterday in the cellar of a saloon at Essex and Grand Streets. Froelich shot himself with a revolver.

F. August, a German, forty-eight years old, boarding with Albert Solomon, 1,108 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide with a pistol yesterday. He suffered from rheumatism and was despondent.

WEAK WOMEN

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

GOV. PATTISON'S MESSAGE

Two Important Subjects Referred to the Legislature.

THE POLL TAX AND ARBITRATION

Henry F. Walton Chosen Speaker of the House and C. W. Thomas President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 1.—The House of Representatives was organized to-day by the election of Henry F. Walton of Philadelphia as Speaker. A feature of the day's session was an address by the venerable George V. Lawrence of Washington County, recalling many scenes in the House half a century ago.

The Senate began its session by electing C. Wesley Thomas as President pro tem. At the afternoon session the biennial message of Gov. Pattison was read.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the election laws, commending the official ballot system, but pointing out some ambiguities of the law as worthy of legislative consideration. One paragraph in his message bears strongly on the revolt in Philadelphia against the rule of Quay and his "combine." It says:

"Unfortunately, I believe, for the best interests of the public, the constitutional amendment proposed a few years ago for the repeal of the constitutional provision requiring payment of a poll tax once in two years was defeated. Since then the enormous evil of political committees paying the taxes and holding the tax receipts of voters has been on the constant increase. It has attained most alarming proportions, especially in the great cities, where the number of voters whose political duties are thus attended to by party organizations now runs up to hundreds of thousands. Vast sums of money, in Philadelphia alone, in a single campaign amounting to $50,000, are raised by the political parties. The very raising of this fund leads to public demoralization and keeps up the vicious system of money in our politics. It places parties under obligations to those who furnish it and taxes public servants to raise it. All of these are evils of great magnitude. The comparatively trifling revenues raised from the poll tax is of no consequence whatever in the vast revenues of the State and of the municipalities which levy it. I earnestly recommend your honorable bodies immediately to formulate and pass a constitutional amendment abolishing the tax on the franchise; indeed, I am not convinced that the proposition made in another State some years ago, to impose a tax upon those who neglect one of the first duties of citizenship, to vote at all elections, would not be a more reasonable and effective regulation of the elective franchise."

In regard to the frequent strikes in Pennsylvania, Gov. Pattison says:

"Bitter experience has often taught both employer and employe the unprofitableness of strikes, lock-outs, and every form of forcible collision and passionate dispute between labor and capital. All temperate representatives of either admit their community of interests. Conciliation and arbitration, therefore, seem to be methods of avoiding or of settling conflicts which both would ardently seek. Thus far, in our own Commonwealth, legal provisions for arbitration seem to have been ineffective, whereas in some other States, notably in Massachusetts, a measure of success has attended a State scheme of amicably settling labor disputes. There ought to be no difficulty in devising a board of arbitration in which both sides might have confidence and to whose impartial action they would yield respect. Such a suggestion is not intended in any way to interfere with the right of private contract; but when either the oppression of the great railroad, mining, or manufacturing corporations of the State, or the disorder, rioting, and lawlessness of their employes destroy or interfere with the free movements of our citizens, obstruct travel on the public highways, check the supply of the great staples of life, or threaten the public peace and order, the responsibility of this condition of affairs becomes a matter of governmental concern. Corporations deriving their life and powers from the Commonwealth and seeking its protection owe to it the duty of serving and carrying out the purposes of their organization. When they confess themselves unable to do this, because of a lack of confidence on the part of their employes and an incapacity to satisfactorily adjust the question of wages, they become subject to the visitation of the Commonwealth. It has been well said: 'The State is bound in the end to interpose; and if the State is to come in at the finish with the bayonet it may as well come in at the start with the balances.'"

GOV. RICH'S SECOND TERM.

Features of His Message—Prospect of the Contest for the Senatorships.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 1.—Gov. Rich entered upon his second term this afternoon by taking the oath of office, and all the other State officers entered upon their duties. After the oaths had been taken, a reception was held at the Capitol, where addresses were made by Gen. Alger and Chief Justice McGrath.

The Governor will deliver his message to the Legislature to-morrow. He will recommend an amendment to the Constitution to allow the State to borrow money in excess of $50,000 without convening the Legislature. The salary scandal and removal of State officials last year will be briefly alluded to, the reason assigned being "to protect the interests of the State." The State finances will be reported in good condition, and liberal appropriations recommended for State institutions.

The McMillan caucus will be held on Wednesday night for the long-term Senator and that for the short-term on Thursday night. The vote will be taken on the night of the 16th. The short-term Senatorial contest presented few new phases to-day. The contest has narrowed down to Patton and Olds. Rumors of combinations among opponents of Patton were numerous, but the lines are so strongly drawn that neither Burrows nor Olds will withdraw, and it is positively known that, after the first ballot, many Burrows men will vote for Patton. The scramble for legislative offices is cutting a figure in the contest and may result disastrously to one or all of the three Senatorial candidates.

TWO HOUSES IN NEW-MEXICO.

Fifteen Men Set Up an Opposition to the Regular Body.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 1.—The Legislative Assembly of New-Mexico convened yesterday. The Republican members held a meeting and swore one another in. Eight Democrats and four Republicans were recognized as members of the Council, and sworn in by Secretary Miller, but the Republicans claim that seven Republicans out of twelve were elected on the face of the returns.

In the House, which consists of twenty-four members, the Secretary swore in awelve Democrats, but declined to swear in Christy, member-elect from Dona Ana and Grant Counties, for the reason that, under the Territorial law, Christy was not eligible and that the House should judge upon the merits of his case.

After organization, Christy and fourteen Republicans, all claiming to be elected upon the face of the returns, then left the House and held a caucus, which resulted in the organization of a separate House of fifteen members. They called on the Secretary to be sworn in, but not finding him, they administered the oath to each other and proceeded to organize the House by electing Christy Speaker.

The three bodies have adjourned till Wednesday. Measures of compromise are being talked of, and a satisfactory agreement may be reached.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

Many Rivals of Washburn Are Active or Waiting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 1.—Only 30 of the 168 members of the Legislature are in town, and most of the time to-day was given to a canvass for Speaker of the House. The Comstock and Washburn Senatorial headquarters are open, but it will not be known for a couple of days whether the anti-Washburn sentiment is strong enough to defeat the Senator. The Comstock men do not claim more than twenty-five votes, but there are other forces at work which will take many votes from Washburn.

The first of these is the unannounced yet potent candidacy of Gov. Nelson. His friends claim he can secure forty-seven votes any moment he asks for them. Representative McCleary is also a candidate and he will have perhaps a dozen votes from his district, the Second. Then there are the small fry, Towney of Winona and Kinney of Duluth, who are not openly candidates, but who at any time can command half a dozen votes each. The men in charge at Washburn headquarters admit that Washburn may not have a majority on the first ballot in caucus, but they say that as soon as the opposition attempts a combination on some man like Nelson enough votes will drift to Washburn to nominate him.

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DELAWARE LEGISLATURE MEETS

Notices of Contest Filed Against Two of the Senators.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 1.—The Delaware Legislature organized to-day, and the officers selected by last night's caucus were elected in each branch. Senate Speaker Watson received eight votes, the four Republican Senators complimenting him with their ballots.

The message of Gov. Reynolds was read at the afternoon session. It speaks strongly against bribery and corruption at elections; shows the good financial condition of the State, with assets exceeding liabilities $347,092; favors equalization of taxation; recommends further improvements of the State free-school system; advocates prison reform and the establishment of a system of labor for convicts, and recommends the doing away with the voters' assistants, provided for in the present ballot law, which, the Governor says, are an aid to the corruption of suffrage and a bar to the entire secrecy of the ballot.

In the Senate this afternoon Speaker Watson presented notices of contest of William H. Stevens and Edward D. Hearn for the seats occupied by John M. C. Moon and George Fisher Pierce of Sussex.

Among the specifications charged against Moon and Pierce are that they entered into an agreement with J. Edward Addicks that in consideration of their promise to vote for him for United States Senator, if elected, he would furnish money to aid them in their fights at the polls.

The notices were referred to the Committee on Elections.

TO SUCCEED MANDERSON.

John M. Thurston Selected by the Republicans of Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—John M. Thurston, present General Solicitor of the Union Pacific Road, will be the next Senator from Nebraska, as the successor of Gen. Manderson. This decision was arrived at in a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature this evening. The selection was unanimous. The unanimity of opinion was a surprise even to the supporters of the Omaha lawyer. The election of Senators does not take place till Jan. 15. The Democrats, and possibly the Populists, will on that occasion cast their votes for Congressman Bryan.

The twenty-fourth session of the Nebraska Legislature began at noon to-day, permanent organization being effected in both houses. In the Senate, John C. Watson of Otoeax County was selected President pro tem. C. T. Richards of Thayer County was made Speaker of the House.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

J. B. Floyd a Candidate Against Stephen B. Elkins.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 1.—J. B. Floyd to-night announces himself a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Camden.

Mr. Floyd is a Republican, and is in strong opposition to Stephen B. Elkins. Though Floyd only recently left the Democratic Party, he has been elected once on the Republican ticket to the lower house of the Legislature.

Chandler's Success Foreshadowed.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—At the Republican Representatives caucus for Speaker of the House this evening, Col. Stephen S. Jewett, of Laconia, was nominated, receiving 171 votes to 86 for James O. Lyford, of Concord. Col. Jewett received the strength of the supporters of Senator Chandler, and Lyford that of his opponents. The former's emphatic vote indicates that Senator Chandler will surely be re-elected, the only question now being as to the size of his majority in the nominating caucus.

Bay State Republicans in Caucus.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Republican members of the Massachusetts Senate met in caucus at the State House and unanimously renominated last year's officers, which include William M. Butler, President of the Senate; Henry D. Coolidge, Clerk; Capt. Jack Adams, Sergeant at Arms; the Rev. Mr. Dowse, Chaplain.

Opposition to Wolcott.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 1.—Senator Wolcott has a rival in W. S. Stratton of Cripple Creek, owner of the Independence and other mines in that district. Mr. Stratton was three years ago a poor carpenter. He is reported to have come to Denver determined to get the Senatorship. His candidacy has created considerable surprise among Republicans.

FIVE CRIMINALS ESCAPE

Desperate Men Get Away from a Missouri Jail—Probability that They Had Help.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1.—Between midnight and daylight five desperate criminals escaped from the old Buchanan County Jail. They are Patrick Crowe, who shot three people in Chicago in one night and was in jail here for train robbery; "Joe" Dusty, under sentence of death for rape; James Owens, murderer, sentenced to be hanged in Atchison County; Harry Curtis, forgery, and William Fulm

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinee, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hen-My-Chree.
BIJOU, Broadway 30th St—8:15— A Country Sport. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Irish Inspiration. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Humpty Dumpty Up to Date. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mit Vergnuegen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—Otello.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Illustrated Lecture.

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From The Baltimore Sun.

Col. Timothy Quinn of Troy, N. Y., is on a visit to Mr. H. D. Beall, 112 West Twentieth Street. Col. Quinn commanded the First New-York Lincoln Cavalry during the late war, and, during the advance of Gen. Hunter's command up the Valley of Virginia, in 1864, Mr. Beall, who was a Confederate soldier, was captured by a scouting party from Col. Quinn's command. An acquaintance thus formed ripened into a friendship which has continued. Two years ago, Mr. Beall visited Col. Quinn, at his beautiful home in Troy, where he was hospitably entertained.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	28	19	3:30 P. M.	38	27
6 A. M.	29	16	6 P. M.	34	22
9 A. M.	33	18	9 P. M.	32	20
12 M.	35	25	12 P. M.	33	18

Average temperature yesterday.....20⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34 1-5
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For the "Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOV. FLOWER'S FAREWELL.

In turning the office of Chief Magistrate of this State over to his successor, Mr. Flower gave utterance to these exceedingly sound sentiments: "The experience of the past, and the verdict of the present upon the past, point out but one straight and sure course to enduring popular esteem—the course of duty conscientiously and fearlessly performed. Attempts to win public confidence by hypocrisy and deception may bring temporary applause, but can give neither adequate personal satisfaction nor substantial and lasting popular respect."

If Gov. Flower had fully appreciated the soundness of these sentiments when he entered upon his office, and had resolutely acted in accordance with their dictates throughout his term, he would retire to private life with a measure of honor which he cannot now count upon. While much of his official record has been creditable, as a whole it cannot be regarded with satisfaction even by himself. It has been his peculiar defect that under pressure he has failed to adhere "conscientiously and fearlessly" to the course of duty, whether from lack of a clear perception of what duty required of him or from want of that keen scruple which gives life to conscience and courage.

In the main, Gov. Flower's impulses have appeared to be right, but he has shown himself a man in need of counsel and subject to influence, and his mistake has been in accepting counsel from the wrong source and yielding to influences that proceeded from "hypocrisy and deception" in others. In matters of official routine he has been capable and painstaking, and has shown a disposition to deal fairly with public interests, and in emergencies, like that demanding provision for landing passengers from cholera-infected vessels and that calling for the suppression of riot at Buffalo, he has been prompt and decisive in action. It is on such occasions that he has won applause. But where there was a conflict between the sense of duty and the demands of what was made to appear to him as party expediency, he has yielded easily to more wily natures than his own. In short, his record has been spoiled by subserviency to what has been known as the Hill-Murphy machine, and one of the lessons of his experience at Albany, though he may never have occasion to profit by it, ought to be that such subserviency can result in neither personal satisfaction, popular respect, nor real party expediency.

Gov. Flower's besetting weakness was displayed conspicuously in twice appointing Maynard to the bench as a reward for dirty political work at the order of Senator Hill, and in attempting to make a merit of a disgraceful performance. That did not even bring temporary applause, and it unmistakably forfeited public confidence. The same quality was exhibited again in consenting to join with Mr. Sheehan in taking from the Mayor of Buffalo his legitimate power of appointment, that it might be exercised for the benefit of local factions, and it was shown in a less degree in dealing with measures passed by the Legislature and in making appointments. It was this subserviency to the machine that led him virtually to nullify the civil service law of the State.

And what was his reward for thus doing violence to his better instincts as an honorable man of business intrusted with official duties? Having lost "public confidence" and "popular respect" by obedience to political "bosses," they found him of no further use, and neglected to pay him the poor homage of asking whether he desired a renomination. He was not consulted in regard to the action to be taken in view of the expiration of his term, but was as completely ignored as though he had never been of service either to the party or to the politicians, whereas if he had followed "the course of duty conscientiously and fearlessly performed," he would have been stronger than the politicians and could have been renominated in spite of them. His record, with its mingling of the creditable and the discreditable, is the more disappointing because of the constant indication that he was capable of better things if he would only be true to himself and take counsel of the "better element" in his party.

BACK AGAIN.

Since the recent election several prominent Republican journals in the Central West have repeatedly and very forcibly denounced McKinleyism and the McKinley tariff. We have read with much interest their remarks on this subject, for we remember well their course with respect to this question during the last four years. Speaking within bounds, we may say that it has been tortuous. In 1890, before the passage of the McKinley bill, these journals freely expressed their disapproval of the characteristic features of that measure, frequently publishing sharp warnings which the tariff-makers did not heed. And when the passage of the bill was followed in the Fall of that year by the memorable defeat of their party at the polls, these journals pointed with melancholy satisfaction to what they had said.

But in the campaign of 1892 all this was changed. These same esteemed contemporaries of which we are speaking seemed to have had new light. They declared that the McKinley tariff was a great boon to mankind, a statute almost perfect, if not absolutely without flaw, and they joined in the cry that everybody should vote to uphold it. We have preserved as curiosities some of these enthusiastic utterances, having placed them by the side of those earlier ones which were of a decidedly different character.

These same journals now have gone back to their original views concerning McKinleyism and the McKinley act. Their party having regained the House, and the prospect that it will have unrestricted power to legislate in 1897 being, in their opinion, favorable, they are giving out apparently earnest warnings and at the same time are denouncing McKinleyism in language the sharpness of which has never been excelled by the Democratic press.

But what would they say if their party should carry the elections in 1896 and then re-enact the McKinley tariff or make a tariff statute closely resembling it in all essential parts? If we judge by their course heretofore, they would support this policy warmly and denounce all who should oppose it. We hope, however, that they will remain steadfast in the attitude which is exhibited by the opinions they now so emphatically express.

THE CHANGE AT THE CITY HALL.

The transfer of the Mayoralty, which took place at the City Hall yesterday, was something more than an ordinary transition of power from one incumbent of the office to another, or from one party to another. If the purpose of the people of this city shall be fulfilled, it was a revolution in municipal administration. It was a change from one system of city government to another.

Mayor Gilroy came as near to serving the public interests faithfully as any man could who had so long complied with the requirements of the Tammany system of political organization, and who accepted the Tammany principle of using the public service and resources to maintain the strength of the organization. He was a product of the system, and he felt bound to sustain it, but he seemed disposed to make the best use of it for the public that he could. Nevertheless he became its victim in the end.

The Tammany system, which is merely the logical result of the party system of municipal rule, is radically pernicious, and sure to result in the long run in corrupt abuses and inefficiency. We cannot say that it has been swept away, though we hope so. It has been suspended, and the opportunity is presented of establishing in its place the rule of the people on a non-partisan basis. It is not established by the mere transfer of official authority from Mayor Gilroy to Mayor Strong, with the customary compliments of the season. The success of the revolution depends upon the use of that authority henceforth, and its use depends not only upon Mr. Strong's fidelity to his pledges, but upon the power which the Legislature shall give him to make those pledges good.

Assuming that the needed legislation is to be granted and that Mr. Strong will succeed in conducting a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, with a fair measure of the hoped-for results, the permanency of the new system will still depend upon the people of the city. If they keep alive their interest and exercise a constant vigilance, they can maintain their government in the hands of honest and capable men, who will devote their energies to the service of the city and not to the service of a political organization. If they lapse into indifference and negligence, the control of affairs will drift back into the keeping of the strongest and most shrewdly managed political organization on the ground. We are just now upon the threshold of an experiment, and to make it successful requires the co-operation of all the forces at our command. We have only just put on the armor, and cannot boast ourselves as one who putteth it off.

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

A summary of the reports received by our Government concerning the prevalence of cholera in Europe during the year just closed shows a record of about 93,000 cases and nearly 44,000 deaths. The figures are appended:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Russia	62,661	28,589
Galicia and Bukowina	15,271	8,395
Turkey	10,565	4,692
Belgium	2,694	1,266
Germany	988	321
Holland	532	265
France	....	170
Sweden	20	5
England	5	1
Italy	2	1
Spain	1	1
Total	92,748	43,706

While the statistical record is as complete, we presume, as it could be made by the Consuls and other agents, and probably embraces the entire number in all the countries named except Russia, Turkey, and France, the accessible statistics for Russia and Turkey have been notoriously untrustworthy and insufficient. In all probability the entire number of cases (those countries included) was not less than 125,000 and the number of deaths in the neighborhood of 60,000. The Government's record comes down to Dec. 2 for Galicia and Bukowina, Dec. 10 for Germany, Nov. 17 for Belgium, Nov. 10 for Russia, and Nov. 6 for Turkey:

No reports as to the presence of the disease in European countries have recently been published, although it is probable that cholera is still found in Russia. But in Asiatic Turkey there are several infected districts, and in the latter part of November the disease was spreading slowly there. With a few cases of cholera, there are also in Constantinople epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever, the number of deaths from smallpox having been at last accounts about 40 per week. The Ottoman Government contemptuously disregards the decisions and recommendations of the International Sanitary Commission.

THE MUNICIPAL TRILBY.

It will be generally agreed that the best service Mr. Clausen has done to this municipality is in the tender of his resignation that he yesterday made to Mayor Strong. And yet nobody can read Mr. Clausen's letter without sympathy. It is the manly letter of an honest man, and moreover of a capable man, who has consented to serve the city in a capacity unsuited to his capability.

Let us suppose that the city maintained an orchestra, and that the place of conductor of this orchestra was a political prize. In that case it would naturally have been bestowed, as other offices have been bestowed, upon persons who enjoyed the good-will of "the organization," without any respect to their special fitness. In that case it might happen that a person who was not a musician at all, who was, in fact, "tone deaf," like Trilby, would be appointed to the leadership of the orchestra. Dreadful things would result, but for none of them would the earless conductor be properly responsible. Being by hypothesis a modest man, he would accept the views of other persons, especially of persons in authority, on his musical acquirements and qualifications, and he would wave his baton over the municipal orchestra with the utmost zeal and energy, with a score before him which he fondly fancied that he could read, or else he would not be there, and a lot of musicians around him playing wildly out of time and tune, to his own complete and complacent ignorance.

How fiercely and sincerely would such a conductor resent the hisses and catcalls of the sensitive among the audience, and after vainly shaking a futile fist at them throw down his baton in disgust and quit the stage. That is what Mr. Clausen is now doing. He is a man of energy, of capability, a good citizen, a man of business, who might be very useful to the community in many ways. But he has happened to be put into the place where his good qualities are entirely lost by reason of his special insensibility. For evidently he no more knows what a park is than a cow. And so he leaves the stage, we regret to observe, in a very disturbed state of mind, shaking his fist alike at the hissing "eminent artists" and at the "so-called horsemen." He is wrong about the artists, to whom his performance gave a pain which he, being as it were tone deaf, cannot understand. We are inclined to think that he is right about the horsemen, who did put him up to taking the adagios prestissimo and the quick movements in funeral time, and then heartlessly joined in the cachinnation that followed his adoption of these "tempi."

We believe that Mr. Clausen could do very good service to the community in any office in which aesthetic sensibility was not required, but not, oh, never again, in the Department of Public Parks. As to the vacancy he has created, there cannot be much doubt that Mr. Paul Dana is entitled to that. Mr. Dana had the sensibility which Mr. Clausen lacked, he was equally zealous, and before and since his resignation he has shown himself a good fighter. The people of New-York who have an appreciation of the uses of public parks would feel confident, if he were their only representative in the board, that no outrages upon the parks could be consummated without notice to them.

By the bye, where is Mr. Tappen's resignation? It is really much more urgently needed than Mr. Clausen's, since Mr. Clausen, but for his aesthetic insensibility, would be a useful Park Commissioner, and nobody has ever imputed any public utility to Mr. Tappen's connection with the parks. Mr. Tappen might have made an acceptable New Year's gift to the city. But he has let the golden opportunity go by, and now he must be forced out by legislation or suppressed by an unsympathetic majority of the board.

THE QUAKER TAMMANY.

The ring which has fastened itself on Philadelphia differs from the one the hold of which has been shaken off in New-York in some important regards. It is an offshoot of and generally subordinate to the State machine, and has been heartily and guiltily sustained by the party in control of the State Legislature, and, with brief exceptions, of the Executive as well. It is in some respects a more vulgar and brutal organization than Tammany was, its immediate chief and his State chief both being men of notoriously criminal life. Its operations generally have been more openly wicked and of a lower order of wickedness, requiring a less ingenious and less complete organization than has been the case in New-York. But the difference which is the most noteworthy lies in the degree of control which the Quay-Martin ring in Philadelphia has appeared to exercise over the ordinary channels of expression of public opinion and the degree of indirect and negative but very powerful support that it has been able to command from those elements of Philadelphia society with which its real character and aims must have found very little sympathy.

This latter point is not one that can be elucidated by very definite statement, but it is one that will be recognized and confirmed very readily by those citizens of Philadelphia who have been engaged in the work of reform, and who have had to meet in a thousand ways an inert, all-pervading resistance that has been most discouraging.

Of course, in Philadelphia, as in New-York and everywhere else, the real dependence of corrupt politicians is the blind partisan spirit. They could do nothing without their majorities at the polls. No one pretends or suspects that the voters who make up these majorities approve of corruption, or even that they are all of them aware of such corruption as exists. The great mass of the votes given to Tammany in New-York were given merely because Tammany was the organized representative of the Democratic Party, and the voters were Democrats, some of them from conviction and some from habit, but only a small proportion from exclusively interested motives. In the same way the mass of votes in Philadelphia that have been controlled by Quay and Martin are Republican votes given for the party, and with no other thought or motive. The mischief has come from the excess of partisan feeling which makes men close their eyes to evidence against their own side when brought out by the other side; makes them suspect that the other side would be just as bad—which is generally true of the politicians—and particularly makes them overlook the actual evil for the sake of probable general party gain. So long as this spirit holds out, the corruptionists have their own way. It has broken down here for the time, and there are indications that it has broken down in Philadelphia, and that city affairs will in time be treated with less reference to national politics. But the fight will be harder there because the partisan Republican spirit rests on stronger foundations than the Democratic. It is largely the offspring of protectionism, and men honestly believe that Republican ascendency must be maintained to prevent business ruin or restore prosperity. Still, the slower Pennsylvania blood runs hot and fast when once it is fairly set coursing, and if the Philadelphians can be brought to see the Quay-Martin domination in its real character, they will overthrow it.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Preparations for railway construction, now under way, indicate that the present year will show a radically different record in that respect from the year just closed. Less than 2,000 miles of railroad were built in the United States in 1894, which is the smallest aggregate of new mileage in any year since 1875. For the past five years there has been a steady falling off in railway construction in this country, a fact which simply reflects a natural reaction from the reckless overbuilding within the few years prior to and including 1887. In the year last mentioned about 13,000 miles of new road were constructed.

While the record of last year falls below what might be regarded as a healthful growth of the railroad systems in so large a country as this, it certainly was in keeping with legitimate demands. There were no useless railroads built last year, and consequently no money wasted, and no additional worthless securities thrown on the market on account of ill-advised extensions. According to the table compiled by The Railway Age, the exact mileage of new railroads constructed in the United States in 1894 was 1,919. In the preceding year 2,635 miles of new lines were built, in 1892 there were 4,178 miles, in 1891 4,282 miles, and in 1890 5,670 miles. The period of decline has been an extended one, but it is the freely-expressed opinion of railroad men that a turning point has been reached, and that the next few years will witness a great deal of new railway construction.

This new construction will probably to a large extent take the form of judicious extensions of old lines into such new territory as shows signs of a healthful development. Reports received almost daily from the Southwest and the Northwest indicate that scores of surveys are now under way for short connecting lines. A certain weekly publication devoted exclusively to railroad interests a few days ago printed two columns of short paragraphs recording new railway projects. The great number of suburban electric railways now under construction and in contemplation will of themselves form an important factor in the current year's demand for new rails and for railroad equipment.

One of the peculiar features of the work of railroad construction last year was the fact that during the first six months only 525 miles of new roads were built. Subsequent to the midsummer period of anarchy caused by the Debs strike, nearly 1,600 miles of new lines were constructed, presumably because they were believed to be an industrial necessity. There was no spurt of railway building in any particular section of the country. The spirit of progress, although it was necessarily a conservative spirit, extended from Maine to Wyoming and from Michigan to Louisiana. Arizona led with 193½ miles of new railroads; Illinois was next with 148 miles; then in their order came Pennsylvania with 129 miles, Michigan with 112 miles, Maine with 111 miles, Montana with 101 miles, Ohio with 93, Louisiana with 91, Texas with 87, and Florida with 85 miles.

In the State of New-York there were about 40 miles of new railroad built during the year. New-Jersey is credited with 33 miles and Massachusetts with 4 miles. Oregon is at the bottom of the list with a little less than 2 miles of new lines. Fourteen of the States and Territories made no addition to their railway mileage, viz.: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Vermont, Maryland, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, and the Indian Country. Most of the new railway construction was in short lines, the average length of the new roads built during the year being 12½ miles. Pennsylvania alone built twenty-eight new short lines.

The recent consolidation of numerous railway lines in the South will make the construction of some short connecting lines inevitable, and with the revival of the various industries throughout the country there is bound to be a steadily increasing demand for greater railroad facilities. Each flourishing town of a few years' growth in the South and West will demand to be put in connection with a railroad. Many of the new short lines already projected have been organized at the instance of the public-spirited residents of small but enterprising towns. In the crude region of Oklahoma alone there are half a dozen well-defined railway projects under consideration.

Instead, therefore, of witnessing the dubious evolution of big railroad schemes, the year 1895 promises to surpass all preceding years in the number of short and needful lines added to the great railroad system of the country. Money invested in these short lines is likely to make speedy returns to the investors, consequently the prospective railway construction cannot have other than a stimulating effect upon the general financial situation.

THE MATERIALIZERS.

We notice that much interest in spiritualistic manifestations has been excited in Australia by the adventures of a noted materializing medium in Sydney. In one of her séances this materializer encountered a robust skeptic named Henry, and his report of what took place has been published in all the Australian cities, thus becoming the subject of many editorial dissertations, which have tended to promote hilarity in the colonies. It appears that at the séance in question the fourth materialized spirit which emerged from the cabinet was a negro child named Cissy, who exhibited a good appetite for chocolate caramels. She approached the skeptical Mr. Henry, whereupon he seized her and demanded that the gaslights should be turned up. The medium's husband turned the gas out and began to whack Mr. Henry on the head, but the skeptic retained his hold until some of his friends, with the aid of matches, supplied the needed illumination. It was then clearly perceived that Cissy was the medium, Mrs. Mellon, who was wearing a black mask and had been walking on her knees in order that her height might seem to be that of a child. In the cabinet were found masks, white drapery, false beards, and Mrs. Mellon's shoes and stockings.

When the medium was caught she had on neither stockings nor shoes and was on her knees. Her explanation excites the admiration of the Australian critics. It is this: That the materialization of Cissy so reduced the size of her own feet and legs (while she remained in the cabinet) that her shoes and stockings dropped off; that when the delicate process of materialization was disturbed by the rude hands of Mr. Henry, she, the medium, "seemed to shoot into the form of Cissy," thus taking the place of the spirit in the skeptic's grasp, and that she was unable to stand erect because her feet and legs, attenuated by the materializing process, had no strength.

This is regarded in certain parts of Australia as a highly interesting and novel theory, but we assure our friends on the island continent that it is a very aged one here. Scarcely a week passes in America in which some notorious materializing medium does not find it expedient and even necessary to "shoot into" the form of some materialized spirit which a heartless and rude unbeliever or a police detective has laid hands upon. And it always happens that when this "shooting" takes place there are left in the cabinet masks, false beards, ghostly drapery, and various articles of clothing. The medium's explanation is commonly that these things are wickedly placed there by the investigators.

The recent experience in Paris, however, of a noted American materializer presents some features that are not fully accounted for by the "shooting" theory. This person was able to materialize two spirits at the same time. At the séance to which we refer the two came from the cabinet hand in hand—a man, Cushman by name, and his little daughter, called Bright Eyes. Both of them were grasped by two wicked journalists and the lights were turned up. The medium had been able to "shoot herself into" the form of Mr. Cushman, and she was found in the grasp of the skeptic, clad throughout in masculine garments. But she was unable to "shoot" herself into the forms of two spirits simultaneously, and so the little daughter was obliged to stand on her spiritual merits. It was seen that this daughter was only a big doll, having a face that could be moved, by the pressure of springs, to the semblance of a smile or an expression of melancholy. The doll was held up by the medium's right hand, which was concealed by drapery and was touching the springs when the exhibition was so rudely interrupted. Thus far we have heard of no adequate explanation of these phenomena from the materializer's point of view. The medium, however, quickly discovered that the "conditions" in Paris were unfavorable, and she has returned to this country.

There are cities in America where the wicked journalists, abetted by the police, feel that they have miserably failed to take advantage of their opportunities if they do not every week disturb a séance by compelling the medium to "shoot herself into" the form of an exposed spirit which has been grabbed by a detective. These pursuits, however, are not free from danger, for occasionally the inquiring skeptic has his head broken by the medium's masculine friends. There is much complaint in these cities on the part of materializers that those who attend the exhibitions lack faith. The same want of implicit confidence is shown, we notice, in the police courts, where the subsequent proceedings take place. It was laid down as a fundamental principle before the Seybert Commission of Inquiry in Philadelphia that investigators must begin their work with an unquestioning and absolute belief that all the manifestations they should see were the work of spirits. But the Commission would not accept this doctrine, nor has it been accepted recently by those who bring materializers before police magistrates. So long as it shall be rejected it will be necessary for the mediums to defend themselves by use of the "shooting into" theory and similar explanations, however inadequate these may appear to be.

A clergyman whose eminence has just been made visible by the fierce white light that beats upon a great statesman's pastor declares that Mr. T. C. Platt is wholly admirable and that Trilby is no better than the wicked; another clergyman, also eminent, though not at present particularly illuminated, approves vehemently of Trilby, and with as much vigor denounces Mr. T. C. Platt. This is sadly confusing to the lay mind, which finds itself forced to the painful conclusion that, in the very nature of things, each of the clergymen is wrong as regards one-half of his contention. If Mr. Platt would put on record his opinion of Trilby, the Reformed, and if Trilby could put on record her opinion of Mr. Platt, the Reformer, many minds, both lay and clerical, might do what the universe did when it heard itself explained by Mr. Spencer—heave a sigh of relief.

A curious feature of the Delavan House fire is that it developed a streak of something that closely resembles heroism in half a dozen politicians, to whom the cordial approbation of reputable people must be a delightful novelty. It is worth while to read with some attention the names of those who, at the risk of their own lives, warned the Delavan's guests of danger. To do so does not, of course, prove that these men have been treated unjustly in the past, but it does make a new hole or two in the doctrine of total depravity.

ADDICKS'S BOOM HAS BURST

NO CHANCE FOR HIM TO GET THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Higgins Is Now the Leading Candidate, and His Friends Say He Certainly Will Be Elected.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.—The Delaware Legislature organized at Dover to-day by the election of the officers selected at the caucuses last night. In the Senate Speaker Watson received eight votes, the four Republican members complimenting him by voting for him.

The Governor's message was read in each house this afternoon. It speaks strongly against bribery and corruption at elections, and favors the doing away with voters' assistants provided for in the present ballot law, the Governor regarding them as an aid to the corruption of suffrage and a bar to the entire secrecy of the ballot; shows the excellent financial condition of the State, with a funded debt and other liabilities amounting to $684,750, and interest-bearing assets amounting to $1,031,842, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $347,092; favors equalization of taxation; recommends further improvements in the State free school system; advocates prison refrom and the establishment of a system of labor for convicts.

Since the result of last night's caucus of the Republican members of the House became known, politicians have been closely figuring upon the effect it may have upon the Senatorial contest. There is a general admission of the fact that the Higgins forces have made a substantial gain. It is a question whether they have made a Higgins supporter of Speaker McMullen by elevating him to the chair, as he is as close as an oyster with respect to his preference for Senator, but they have at least disarmed him as an opponent.

It is also clear that they have obtained a strong following in Sussex County by giving the Clerkship to Edgar T. Hastings, a Sussex man; the Addicks combine had agreed to give this office to New-Castle County. The Higgins leaders, however, decided to refuse the bait, and laid their plans for a break of the Addicks slate, which proved successful.

It is conceded now that Senator Higgins will have the votes of Senator Airichs and Representatives Pyle, Wilson, Walker, Reybold, Jolls, and Money, all of New-Castle County, and of Representative Townsend of Sussex—eight in all. Ten votes are necessary to nominate in caucus, and for the other two he has chances in the votes of Senators Pierce and Moore and of Representatives Burton and Brown, all of Sussex.

Addicks, it is said, is sure only of the votes of Senator Hanby of New-Castle and Representatives Ball, Moore, and Robbins of Sussex, or a total of four.

Representatives Brown, Morgan, and Burton are credited with a kindly feeling for Dr. Hiram R. Burton, although their closest friends cannot predict whether they would vote for Higgins or Addicks if it should come to a decision between these two. Representative Fleming of Kent County will vote for Massey, Richardson, or some other Kent man, but it is claimed he would vote for Addicks in preference to Higgins on a choice between the two.

The result, therefore, is still uncertain, with chances largely favoring Senator Higgins. The opening skirmish has resulted in his favor, although it also has shown his strength and given the opposition a chance to count his followers. Higgins is now surely the leading candidate, but the Addicks men are working harder than ever since their set-back of last night.

It is still possible to form combinations that may doom Higgins to defeat.

As for Addicks, however, few even of his most loyal supporters now expect him to win. He may have the opportunity of naming the winner, but can do no more.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTING SYSTEM

Galusha A. Grow Wants New-York to Adopt It—It Might Prevent Fraud.

The venerable Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania arrived in this city last evening. He will go to Washington this afternoon.

"What I want to see New-York adopt," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, at the Victoria Hotel last night, "is our system of voting in Pennsylvania, and I am going to see Lieut. Gov. Saxton and explain it to him. If New-York will adopt it it will end all election frauds here."

Mr. Grow showed the reporter a blanket ballot and said:

"The names of the candidates of all parties are printed in parallel columns on one sheet. At the top of each column is a blank circle, in which the voter indicates with a cross mark which ticket he wishes to vote. If he does not care to vote an entire ticket he omits the cross in the ring and marks the names of those for whom he wants to vote. There is a complete column of blank ballots, which the voter may fill to suit his pleasure.

"On a corner of each ballot is a little mucilage. The number of the voter corresponding with the tally sheet is written on that corner of his ballot, and the corner is then turned so as to conceal the number. It is then voted.

"The ballots are kept in the ballot box for a fixed period after being counted, and a custodian is appointed, who is responsible for the box and its contents until the expiration of that period—about six months. Then, in case of a contested election, the ballot boxes may be opened and the ballots recounted. The number on the ballot tallying with the registry tells at once the name of the voter and the ticket he voted. If he be an illegal voter, his vote may be cast out and a fair re-count assured. In this way an election cannot be carried dishonestly. There is no object for any one to purchase votes when fraud may be so easily discovered. This plan has been in use in Pennsylvania two years, and it works perfectly."

Mr. Grow said that he thought the idea of electing United States Senators by popular vote a good one.

The Adirondacks and the Erie Canal.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Forest Commissioners permitting a railroad company to run through the Adirondacks is against State interests. It is an indirect way of permanently crippling the Erie Canal, for, when the forests of the Adirondacks are removed, the main water supply of the Erie Canal will dry up. The State ought not to allow another acre of that forest to be cut down, for as it is there have been times in late years when the water supply to operate the Erie Canal has been nearly exhausted. Another thing: It is now definitely settled that the State will enlarge the Erie Canal, which will necessitate a more careful protection of the Adirondack watershed.

Capt. M. DE PUY.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.

MEXICAN MARTIAL MEANS

Troops Are Marching Daily to the Frontier of Guatemala.

DIAZ DIRECTS THE PREPARATIONS

An Oscillating Earthquake Shock Causes a Panic in Playhouse, Prison, and Streets of the Capital.

OAXACA, Mexico, Jan. 1.—The Mexican Government continues to make active preparations for a war with Guatemala, notwithstanding the reports that there is every prospect that the trouble will be settled amicably between the two countries. The military telegraph line connecting all of the posts on the frontier of Guatemala has been completed, and additional troops are being sent through here and other points to the frontier almost daily. The movements of the troops are being directed by President Diaz by telegraph. He knows the exact position of each regiment.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 1.—At 10:53 o'clock Sunday night an oscillatory earthquake shock was felt here and in other parts of the Valley of Mexico. The movement was east and north, and of short duration. The disturbance caused great alarm to those who feared a repetition of the disastrous earthquake of Nov. 2, which killed eighteen persons and did great damage to property.

In the Arben Theatre, which is the only playhouse now open in this capital, as the result of the damage sustained by the previous shocks, a stampede occurred. Women leaped from the lower boxes, and the audience struggled for escape at the narrow exits. The manager appeared on the stage and tried to calm the people. At last a degree of order was restored, but not until most of the audience had taken refuge in the streets, which were full of frightened people, who had rushed out in their nightclothes at the first alarm. The scene of November was repeated. Thousands of penitents knelt in the streets and prayed and cried aloud.

In Belem Prison, where thousands of wretched beings are huddled together in barracks, pandemonium reigned. The guards had hard work to prevent hundreds from breaking out of their quarters and throwing themselves over the walls. The large supply pipes leading to the city burst, flooding the streets, and causing considerable damage to property. Not until daylight yesterday could the majority of the people be persuaded to enter their homes. A repetition of the shock is expected in a few days.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TALKS.

The Army Is the Basis of the Empire, for It Is the Nation Armed.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Emperor, with his family, received New Year's congratulations this morning in the White Chamber of the palace. Among those who called at the palace were Mr. Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador, who was attired in the uniform of a General of the United States Army. Gen. Runyon also held a reception at his residence.

The mild weather and bright sunshine attracted large crowds to the parade of the Berlin garrison to-day. At noon the troops marched through the Unter den Linden, the color company and band halting in front of the Arsenal, where the entire staff of officers, including Prince Arnulph of Bavaria, Prince George of Saxony, and Prince Leopold of Prussia, were assembled to receive the watchword of the day.

The Emperor walked from the castle to the Arsenal, and, after reviewing the troops by companies, returned to the castle in the same way, the crowds cheering him as he passed. The Emperor addressed the officers, saying: "We stand in the face of serious times, but, as in 1870, when the Princes of the German Nation stood together in triumph over a foreign enemy, so to-day they stand together in the presence of their royal commander, giving shining proofs of the union of Germany's princes and her peoples. Germany will also triumph over a more serious internal foe, which is confronting the empire. The army is the basis of the empire, for the army is the nation armed."

AN M. P.'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

Cremer's Method Seems Impertinent, but His Object Is Noble.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Morning Post will have a friendly leader to-morrow on the mission of William Randall Cremer, M. P., who will sail for America to-morrow to memorialize President Cleveland and Congress in favor of the arbitration of all disputes between England and the United States. The writer says:

"The movement lacks the truly representative character in which alone its value would consist. Neither are we convinced that Mr. Cremer's action is desirable. It might have been better, and it certainly would have been more regular, if the signers of the memorial had confined their representations to their own Government. Congress might have been trusted to bring a similar pressure to bear upon their Executive. The commoners who signed the memorial would not then have been guilty of what seems very like impertinence in venturing upon ground where they have no locus standi. But the object is so noble and so obviously of mutual interest that we feel sure Americans will not misinterpret or cavil at the method."

STEAMER SARNIA DISABLED.

Crew of the Abandoned Bark Amaranth Landed in Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—At 5:35 o'clock this morning an Allan Line steamer passed Tory Island, inward bound, having in tow the Dominion Line steamer Sarnia, Capt. Couch, from Portland, Dec. 13, via Halifax, Dec. 16, for Liverpool. The steamer Sarnia was sighted several days ago in latitude 55 degrees north, longitude 12 degrees west, by the steamer Anchoria, from New-York for Glasgow. The Sarnia had lost her rudder. She was taken in tow by the Anchoria, but the towline parted, and she had to be left at a point 130 miles west of Tory Island, the Anchoria proceeding to her destination. The Sarnia, as she passed Tory Island, signaled "all well." She passed Malin Head at 1 o'clock in tow of three tugs.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—The British steamer Madeline, Capt. Needen, from Galveston, Dec. 7, for this port, arrived to-day. She had on board the crew of the British bark Amaranth, Capt. Forbes, from St. Jonh, N. B., for Dublin, which had been abandoned at sea.

VICEROY OF LIANG KIANG READY

The Japanese Fleet Is Cruising Off the Shantung Promontory.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Central News from Pekin says that Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Liang Kiang, who has been appointed as the head of the Chinese armies, is preparing to start for the front to assume supreme command of the troops.

The old Japanese fleet, together with a new squadron of war vessels, is cruising off the Shantung promontory.

JAPAN LIBERALS WANT PEKIN.

Objection to Armistice Before the Capital Shall Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Information, not through official sources, reached Japanese Minister Kurino this morning to the effect that the Liberal Party leaders in Japan had presented to the Japanese Parliament an aggressive manifesto concerning the prosecution of the war against China, the main feature of which is a thorough disinclination to consent to any policy which will lead to an armistice in advance of the investment of Pekin by the Japanese forces.

This action, if confirmed, Minister Kurino does not regard as affecting the attitude of the Government, which, following the fixed line upon which the war has been thus far prosecuted, will be followed for the public welfare, regardless of partisan decrees or manifestos. There can be no abatement of hostilities until the assemblying of the Ambassadors empowered to formulate plans for peace.

The siging of these Plenipotentiaries of a request for an armistice, it is thought by Japanese officials here, will be the only method of leading to a truce. This will require time.

Minister Kurino was conspicuous at the Executive Mansion to-day by his fine appearance in a uniform ornamented with royal scarlet, bronze and jeweled decorations. The war spirit, he says, has not affected the material prosperity of the country. All parties are united in support of the Government.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Reiterated Tale of Massacre and Thanks Voted to Gladstone.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Letters have been received by well-known persons in this city from reliable sources in Turkey giving still further testimony regarding the outrages in Eastern Turkey. The following letter comes from a city not a great distance from the scene of the outrages. The writer is a man in whom the highest confidence may be placed, who has spent more than a third of a century in that region, and knows the country and people perfectly. This testimony is from a source which is entirely independent of any which has been given before. It is as follows:

The Armenians, oppressed by Kurds and Turks, said they could not pay taxes to both Kurds and Government. Plundered and oppressed by the Kurds, they resisted them; there were some killed. Then false reports were sent to Constantinople that the Armenians were in arms in rebellion, and orders were sent to the Mushir, at Erzingan, to exterminate them, root and branch. The order read before the army, collected in haste from all the chief cities of Eastern Turkey, was: "Whoever spares man, woman, or child is disloyal." The region was surrounded by soldiers of the army, and 20,000 Kurds also are said to have been massed there. Then they advanced upon the centre, driving in the people like a flock of sheep, and continued thus to advance for days. No quarter was given, no mercy shown. Men, women, and children were shot down or butchered like sheep. Probably when they were set upon in this way some tried to save their lives, and resisted in self-defense, while those who could fled in all directions, but the majority were slain. The most probable estimate is 15,000 killed, 35 villages plundered, razed, and burned. Women were outraged and then butchered. A priest was taken to the roof of his church was hacked to pieces and set on fire. A large number of women and girls collected in a church were kept there for days by brutal soldiers and then murdered. Every effort is being made and will be made to falsify the facts. But the bloody tale will finally be known, the most horrible, it seems to me, that the nineteenth century has known. As a confirmation of the report, the other day several hundred soldiers were returning from the seat of war, and at a village near us one was heard to say that he alone, with his own hand, had killed thirty women. Some who seem to have some shame for their atrocious deeds said: "What could we do; we were under orders?"

In consequence of a meeting of the Armenians in Boston, held in Friendship Hall last Sunday evening, the following cable dispatch was sent this afternoon:

To the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, London, England:

Armenians of Boston thank you for your sympathy and aid.

Armenians of this city feel that the diplomats of Europe will never take interest in the affairs of their countrymen unless it is shown that every act in their favor is keenly appreciated, and they take this means of expressing their gratitude for the stand taken by Mr. Gladstone in his speech last week.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Dispatches from Constantinople tell of numerous arrests throughout Armenia. The whole province is disturbed. Many troops have left Constantinople for various parts of Asia Minor in the last few days. The pretext was that their time had expired and they were going home, but there is good reason to believe that they were destined for the military centres, notably Erzinghian. The recall of Abdullah Pasha, the most fearless member of the Commission of Inquiry has been canceled owing to the Porte's anxiety to dispel the unfavorable reports to which it gave rise.

GDESSA, Jan. 1.—Journals in the Caucasus say that domiciliary visits and searches are still made daily in Armenia, and that there are numerous arrests. The local prisons are crowded. The Bitlis prison is filled with Armenians, among them a priest more than seventy years old who was arrested for refusing to betray his son's hiding place. The Armenian Catholics have appealed to the Pope.

AMERICANS AT HOME IN PARIS.

Receptions of Ambassador Eustis and Consul General Morss.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Ambassador Eustis's New Year's reception was attended by most members of the American colony and many diplomatists. The Louis Seize Salons, in which it was held, were decorated with palms, roses, and chrysanthemums. Mrs. Eustis, attired in pale lilac changeable silk, did the honors. She was assisted by her daughter and her nieces, Miss Lydia Eustis and Miss Johnston, who wore rose tints. Among those present were Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden; Jules Oppert, member of the Institute; Mrs. Sears, daughter of ex-Minister Coolidge; Gen. Noyes, and his nieces.

Consul Gen. Morss threw open his whole house, as did also the Ambassador, to his many New Year's guests. Mrs. Morss, who was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Blumenthal, wore a white costume, trimmed with lace. Abundant dainties were served at both houses and hundreds enjoyed the American hospitality. In no previous year have the official American receptions been so well attended.

CZAR NICHOLAS'S CLEMENCY.

More than Twenty Thousand Prisoners Benefited by Amnesty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—More than 20,000 prisoners will be benefited by the Czar's decree of amnesty. Many of them have been already liberated.

Pope Impressed by a Paradox.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says:

"Several Cardinals who oppose Cardinal Rampolla's policy toward the Quirinal were conversing recently, when one remarked that the King of Italy at Rome was the Pope's safeguard. All concurred in this opinion. The Pope, upon hearing this, was much impressed. It is supposed that this partly accounted for his omitting the usual allusions to temporal power from his speech at the New Year's reception."

France Asserts Love of Peace.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—President Casimir-Perier said to-day, in replying to the congratulations of the diplomatists at his New Year's reception:

"A nation that is the mistress of her own destinies, with due sense of her own worth and power, can reap honor only by asserting her love of peace and her determination to devote herself completely to the works of liberty, justice, and social fraternity. This is what France feels and hopes."

Lanessan on His Dismissal.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Le Journal yesterday sent a telegram to M. de Lanessan, Governor General of French Indo-China, asking him to explain the circumstances of his recall. M. de Lanessan replied that the pretext that he had permitted unauthorized persons to have access to official and confidental documents was simply ridiculous.

Eucharist Congress in America.

ROME, Jan. 1.—It is believed in Vatican circles that the Pope favors the proposal of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore that the Eucharist Congress meet in the United States.

Earl of Buckinghamshire Liberal.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire announced in a speech to his tenants to-day that he had left the Conservatives to join the Liberal Party.

Archbishop of Adelaide Appointed.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 1.—The Pope has appointed the Right Rev. Father O'Reilly, Bishop of Port Augusta, to be Archbishop of Adelaide.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT

The Usual New Year's Reception at the White House.

WARM WELCOME TO ALL COMERS

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Shake Hands for Three Long Hours—Many Beautiful Costumes Displayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Fairer New Year weather than that of to-day never favored President and White House. The city was bathed in sunlight from early dawn to sunset, the remnant of the recent snow yielding to the midday thaw, yet the air was crisp enough to the thousands of persons who waited in a long line down the western approach to the entrance to the Executive Mansion until their turn came to pass before the President and the receiving line and their privilege to take Mrs. Cleveland by the hand, extend to her the greetings of the season, and hear her return the compliment. The White House, up to 10 o'clock, wore its usual air, save for the awning which stretched from a window of the East Room down the sidewalk a hundred feet or so, and announced to the passer-by that something out of the ordinary routine was about to take place. Policemen, mounted and unmounted, were present in numbers, but, as usual, were called upon to do little more than act as guides, pointing out which gate visitors should enter.

Within the White House the East Room looked finer than ever, with its decorations of green. The most striking object in the floral decoration there was the big bay window, filled with palms and shrubs. The needed color effect was obtained by scarlet poinsetta blossoms gleaming among the greenery. The mirrors reflected the pots of flowers which stood on the mantels; the three crystal chandeliers were festooned with smilax, and the sunlight and electric current struggled good-naturedly for supremacy. The Blue Room looked beautiful, with palms and rubber trees in the windows, its mantels heaped with roses and other blooms, the chandeliers wreathed with smilax, and its mirrors curtained with the same vines. The Red and Green Rooms were more simply decorated, but there was a lavishness of ornamentation about the whole house most appropriate to the day and occasion.

In the vestibule the scarlet-coated Marine Band was in readiness, and just as the long hand of the clock pointed to 11, "Hail to the Chief" sounded through the house, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland, preceded by Col. Wilson and Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, United States Navy, and followed by the Cabinet officers and their wives, came down the staircase at the Western end of the hall, entered the Blue Room, and took their places. Already the ladies invited by Mrs. Cleveland to form the receiving party "behind the line" in the Blue Room were there, and the Diplomatic Corps was in the Red Room awaiting the signal to appear.

The Secretary of State presented the foreign representatives to the Presidential party, and for a while the picturesqueness of the scene claimed attention. The first ambassador to be presented was Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Sir Julian was in the regulation dress prescribed by the Court of St. James for official functions—a black-cloth swallow-tail coat, almost covered with gold embroidery—and wore on his breast the various orders bestowed by her Majesty. Lady Pauncefote wore a handsome toilet of moss-green satin, brocaded in long points of black velvet, with velvet cape and bonnet to harmonize. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote were accompanied by their two younger daughters and all the younger members of the embassy.

The French Ambassador, with his handsome American wife, and the Secretaries and attachés of the legation, followed next, and then came the tall, white-headed, aristocratic representative from Italy, in gold-embroidered coat and chapeau with long ostrich plume, accompanied by Baroness Fava, in black velvet gown and bonnet with touches of cerise velvet. The towering form of the Kaiser's Ambassador and the slight one of the Czar's Minister, with Secretaries and attachés, then passed through, followed by the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, with all the officers of the legation. The Ministers of Nicaragua, Argentina, Guatemala, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Turkey, and Japan were next in order.

When the Chinese Minister, Mr. Yang Yu, appeared at the head of the receiving line, and was announced by Col. Wilson, he presented Mrs. Yang Yu and "the Minister's suite," it being out of the question to announce the attachés individually. Mrs. Yang Yu at once attracted the attention of everybody, and after the Minister and his wife had greeted the President and Mrs. Cleveland and passed the ladies of the Cabinet, they accepted the invitation to go "behind the line," when Mrs. Yang Yu's picturesque costume was inspected with delight by ladies who would find it impossible to describe it minutely. It was a curiously-arranged effect, from the towering headdress to the high-heeled shoes, and it was apparent, from the candor with which gay pigments were employed that their use upon the faces of the Chinese ladies of rank was not objectionable. The Chargé d'Affairs of Corea, Mr. Ye Heun Gik, in his peculiar costume, followed close behind the Chinese Legation.

Then came Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court, the Associate Justices, the judiciary of the District of Columbia, officers in the Civil Service, and then the officers of the Army and the Navy in unusually large numbers. After the military and naval contingent came the heads of the scientific branches of the Government, the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Civil Service and Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the Solicitor General, Commissioners of Fisheries and Labor, heads of all the departments, the veterans of the Mexican war, and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia, and then came the private citizens, who had been patiently waiting outside for an hour or more until the privileged official class should have paid its respects.

It was a few moments before 2 o'clock when the end of the long line, that had extended an hour before from the door of the White House along the western pathway and Pennsylvania Avenue beyond the front of the War Department Building, had reached the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Owing to the good management of Col. Wilson and Lieut. Gilmore, his new and efficient aide, the line had been kept steadily in motion, and all who had desired to pay their respects to the President and his wife had secured the opportunity. As usual, the line included poor people and plain people, white and black—all who maintained sufficient presence of mind for the greetings of the season to the President and Mrs. Cleveland were alike taken by the hand, and their greetings were responded to. It was a trying ordeal to the President, but he stood it well. Mrs. Cleveland bore the fatigue admirably, and when the last extended hand had been touched she turned to her assistants of the receiving party to discuss cheerfully the incidents of the day without a reference to its fatigues.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a beautiful gown of white satin, the front of the skirt embroidered in cut steel and the high corsage finished with a collar of velvet the shade of an American Beauty rose.

Mrs. Gresham wore a gown of black satin with sleeves of white satin brocaded with flowers in the natural colors. Around the foot of the skirt was a deep flounce of the same brocade.

Mrs. Carlisle was in French gray moire with trimmings of chiffon and passementerie of harmonizing shades.

Mrs. Lamont was in maize-colored satin, brocaded in a white lace effect, the high corsage with deep bertha of brown velvet covered with rich lace and a high collarette of brown velvet.

Mrs. Bissell's dress was of changeable lavender satin, with bodice of lavender velvet, trimmed with point lace.

Mrs. Olney wore purple satin embroidered in silks of the same shades.

Mrs. Morton had on a black moire striped with black satin and the waist trimmed with point lace.

Mrs. Herbert was clad in a light blue satin, brocaded in pale pink.

Among the many elegant costumes of the ladies of the receiving party behind the line were the following:

Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy—Turquoise-blue satin and white lace.

Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother—Shaded brown satin and velvet.

Miss Nannie Letter—Willow-green silk and white lace.

Mrs. Whiteside of Atlanta, sister of Secretary Smith—Black silk and jetted lace over lavender satin.

Mme. Mendonça, wife of the Brazilian Minister—Louis Quinze coat of black velvet, embroidered in shades of old pink, with deep collar of sable. At one corner of the sable collar was the "Frenchiest" black satin bow, with a deep red rose caught in the knot and a bunch of violets at the end of one of the streamers. A large black velvet hat, with ostrich plumes and band of jeweled ribbon around the crown, and a bunch of roses and violets tucked in at the back with a muff of velvet and roses, completed this rich and becoming costume.

Miss Mendonça—Tasteful toilet of bronze-colored silk and velvet, with large hat and feathers.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister—Parisian gown of figured green satin, with green velvet bodice, with bonnet and muff to match.

Mme. Guzman, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister—A gown of Lyons velvet, shading from Magenta to olive green, trimmed with otter and gold passementerie, with hat and muff to match.

Mme. Zeballos, wife of the Argentine Minister—Dark-blue silk, elaborately trimmed with heavy lace on the skirt and bodice, with black velvet.

AT THE CABINET HOUSES.

The Wives of the Secretaries Entertain Many Callers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1,—The fine weather made the receptions at the Cabinet houses crowded affairs. Mrs. Carlisle was assisted by a number of young women who did the honors of the day in genuine Kentucky style. They were Mrs. William K. Carlisle, her daughter-in-law from Chicago; the Misses Helm and Queen of Covington, Ky.; the Misses Hamlin, Miss Draper, Miss Thornton, Miss Curtis, Miss Ruth Leeds Kerr, and Miss Margaret Johnson.

One of the largest receptions was that at Secretary and Mrs. Lamont's, in their spacious house, on Lafayette Square. The house was beautifully dressed with Christmas greenery and flowers. The ladies who aided Mrs. Lamont were Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Closson, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Doe, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Outhwaite, Miss Flagler, Miss Wilcox, Miss Rucker, Miss Deering, Miss Sheridan, Miss Rodgers, the Misses Davis, Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy; Mrs. Perrine, and Mrs. Sanders of New-York, who is a guest of the house.

At the Postmaster General's, Mrs. Bissell was assisted by Mrs. Charles Carey and Mrs. Milburn of Buffalo, her guests; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Richard Mulligan, Miss Jane Riggs, and Miss Pendleton.

Mrs. Olney was assisted by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Bellamy Storer, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Endicott, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, and Miss Nellie Hunt.

Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, entertained many callers. The house was decorated with flags and flowers and there was music by the Marine Band. The ladies assisting Miss Herbert were her sister, Mrs. Micon; Mrs. Lee, wife of Admiral Lee; Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Admiral Ramsay; Mrs. Stewart, wife of Paymaster General Stewart; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Reamy, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Sampson, Miss Ruth, Miss Fyffe, Mrs. and Miss Hichborn, Mrs. Lemly, and Mrs. Haywood.

At many of the private houses the inhospitable basket hanging out announced that the ladies were not "at home." Year by year the good old custom of calling on the first day of the new year is growing more exclusively official in Washington. The twentieth century may only note the pleasant custom by its observance at the White House.

A DIPLOMATIC BREAKFAST.

Secretary Gresham Entertains Representatives of Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The one occasion of the year when the Diplomatic Corps is entertained by the Secretary of State is at breakfast at 1 o'clock New Year's Day. The affair is always a brilliant function, for all the guests attend in the handsome costumes which they have just worn at the President's reception, and it is the nearest approach to any Court ceremonial which Republican America can show. A large suite of apartments at the Arlington was used to-day by Secretary Gresham for his reception. The Secretary and Mrs. Gresham received their guests in the tapestry room, which was handsomely ornamented with great palms and flowering plants. After all the guests had been received, the party proceeded to the dining room, where an elegant breakfast was served.

After the diplomatic breakfast, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham were at home to callers, and during the afternoon hundreds paid their respects to the distinguished hosts. Mrs. Gresham was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Andrews of Chicago, her nieces, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Capt. Fuller, United States Army, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Rockhill, wife of Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, Mrs. Parker, wife of Major Parker, and Miss Reed of Illinois.

TO REMOVE SAILORS FROM TEMPTATION

A New Reading Room to be Established for the Benefit of Jack Ashore.

The Catholics of this city have added another to the long list of charitable works which they support. Through the efforts of the Rev. John J. Kean, pastor of St. James's Church; the Rev. John P. Chadwick, his assistant; the Rev. Daniel J. McCormack, pastor of St. Veronica's Church, and the Rev. Charles H. Parks, chaplain in the United States Navy, a movement was set on foot to provide a reading room, where Catholic sailors in this port could find a lounging place away from the temptations of the barroom. Archbishop Corrigan gave his sanction to the project, and asked the Catholic pastors of the city to aid it all they could.

A room has been secured at 296 West Tenth Street and fitted up with tables, chairs, books, and magazines by charitable persons upon whom the projectors called.

A novel plan has been adopted to raise funds for the reading room and the mission work which will be added to it later. Two hundred persons, called promoters, have been chosen, each of whom guarantees to enlist twenty-five others who will contribute 10 cents monthly toward the support of the charity. This will give a fund of $500 each month, which will be used, after current expenses are paid, to extend the work and secure new attractions for the rooms.

The organization will be known as the Catholic Sailors' Friend. To facilitate collections, central stations have been established at the following places: The Convent of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, 132 Second Avenue; the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 1,075 Madison Avenue, and St. Veronica's Church, 156 Christopher Street. The pastors of St. Agnes's, St. Brigid's, St. Bernard's, St. Veronica's, St. Stephen's, St. Raphael's, St. Charles Borromeo's, St. Joseph's, St. Teresa's, the Immaculate Conception, and the Epiphany Churches have established branches of the "Friends" in their parishes.

A priest will visit the rooms every Sunday evening and give instructions to those who wish to attend. Although the work is under the control of Catholics, it will not be sectarian, and will prove a blessing to the 30,000 sailors who are said to be daily in the Port of New-York.

ROYAL RECEPTION IN ROME

Humbert Is Grateful to the Senate for Suppressing Scandal.

ROME, Jan. 1.—The King and Queen received to-day the Generals, State officials, Senators, and Deputies. The reception lasted five hours. King Humbert said, in his address to the President of the Senate, that he always felt he could rely upon the Senate's judgment and loyalty. The allusion is taken to refer to the Senate commission's decision that the Giolitti documents were worthless.

The King told the President of the Deputies that the happiness of Italy had always been found in the concord and mutual attachment of monarchy and people.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company

announces that, commencing Monday, Jan. 7, a New-York and Florida special will be placed in service, leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Jacksonville at 7:05 P. M. and St. Augustine at 8:15 P. M. the following afternoon, there being no extra fare except the usual Pullman charges. Space can be reserved in advance.—Adv.

FINE NEW YEAR'S MENUS

Many Hotels Served Most Elaborate Meals.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE REOPENING

Guests at Some Hostelries, Particularly Female Guests, Especially Favored—Good Cheer the Rule Everywhere.

New Year's Day was celebrated by the hotels in the way which has become fashionable of late years. Nearly all of them set elaborate luncheons, to which all comers were welcome. Guests were looked after with particular care. At some of the hotels the ladies were the recipients of special favors on the part of the proprietors.

The most interesting event of the day to the about-town man was the reopening of the Hoffman House. For months this popular place of resort has been undergoing repairs and improvements, and even now not all the changes contemplated have been made.

But it was decided to throw the house open to guests yesterday, and a very liberal patronage certified to the popularity of the hotel.

The changes, improvements, and decorations made in the Hoffman House have cost $160,000, Edward S. Stokes said. The lobby has been entirely redecorated. The news stand has been removed and seats for guests provided in its place. The barroom remains as it was.

No additions have been made to the valuable art collection which is housed there. But the greatest improvement has been made in the suites of apartments on the Twenty-fifth Street side. There are a number of rooms, exquisitely decorated and furnished, for the accommodation of the women patrons of the hotel.

A series of parlors, furnished in the English, Moorish, Chinese, Japanese, and other styles, extends along the Twenty-fifth Street side. In the refitting of the house Mr. Stokes has been particular to do everything to prevent fire or the spread of a conflagration. All the floors are of tile or mosaic. The stairways are iron and slate.

A magnificent dining room of Moorish design is situated back of the office. Three private dining rooms, with parlors, are provided for small parties.

Invitations to the opening of the house had been sent to all the prominent people in town, and many well-known faces were noticed in the throng which gathered in the lobby and in the artistic barroom.

In the latter apartment the following menu was served:

Consommé de Volaille en Tasse à la Chimay
Petites Bouchées, Sarah
Côlettes de Perdreoux à la Dumanet
Croquettes de Homard, Victoria
Huîtres marinées à l'Ail Mirandais
Queue de Langouste à la Windsor
Salad de Volaille à la Duplessis
Salade de Homard, Cracovienne
Saumon de l'Oregon à la Marc Mayer
Bass rayée à la Norwegienne
LE BATEAU, the Leader.
L'HERCULE, Ailerons de Dinde à la Richelieu
Chaudfroid de Cailles à la Robinson
Bécassines à la Boulonnaise
Paté de Foies-gras à la St. Martin.
Galantine de Chapon, Turquoise
Filet de boeuf à la Dumas
Jambon Historique à la Waldmir
Langues de Boeuf à la Valenciennes
Faisans Anglais Perdreaux Cailles
Bécasses
Boeuf salé à l'Amercaine
Boeuf rôti à la l'Anglaise
Panier de Cerises Corne d'Abondance
Tunel St. Godard Pavillion Japonnais
Glaces Fantaisie Gelée de Fruits Saphir
Gelée Rubanée
Bavaroise au Chocolat Charlotte Russe
Maspin à la Française Gateaux Assortis
Petit Fours Mendiants

At the St. James a very toothsome lunch was provided in the room at the front of the house on the main floor, which has become the rendezvous of the characteristic men of New-York. Ernest Dorval, the proprietor, said that no special celebration of New Year's had been undertaken. But he admitted that each female guest of the house had been served with eggnog and cake. The men preferred the cozy smoking room, where the lunch was served. But not a few of the women stepped in there for a moment to see the display of meats and other edibles on the buffet.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel there is never any especial effort made to provide a more sumptuous bill of fare than the ordinary. But on New Year's Day a bottle of wine, of the diner's choosing, is served to each guest.

This is what you could get yesterday or any other day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

Blue Point oysters. Little Neck clams.
SOUPS.
Consommé.
Green turtle liée. Printanier royale.
HORS D'OEUVRE.
Celery.
Fritot kléber. Salted almonds.
FISH.
Boiled sheepshead, lobster sauce.
Baked halibut. Potatoes, Parisienne.
Cucumbers.
BOILED.
Capon, maintenon.
Leg of mutton, English style.
Smoked tongue, with mashed peas.
Corned beef and cabbage.
ROAST.
Turkey, cranberry sauce. Beef. Chicken.
Mongrel goose, stuffed.
Saddle of mutton, currant jelly.
Ham, champagne sauce.
ENTREES.
Terrapin, Philadelphia style.
Sweetbreads, financière.
Tournedos of beef, béarnaise.
Brochette of chicken livers, sauce périgueux.
Siberian punch.
GAME.
Partridge, bread sauce.
Lettuce.
COLD.
Paté de foie gras. Meats. Boned capon.
Chicken salad.
Potatoe salad. Celery salad.
Lobster salad.
VEGETABLES.
Mashed potatoes. Potatoes. Sweet potatoes.
Onions. Beets. Spinach, with cream.
Cauliflower.
Stewed tomatoes. Squash. String beans.
Rice. Spaghetti. Napolitaine.
PASTRY.
English plum pudding, brandy and hard sauce.
Rice pudding. Mince pie. Pumpkin pie.
Assorted cakes. New Year's cake. Confectionery.
Champagne jelly. Charlotte St. Germain.
DESSERT.
Frozen Lalla Rookh pudding.
Mousse à la Fraisé. Vanilla ice cream.
Fruits. Figs. Assorted nuts. Raisins.
Pineapple.
Brie, Roquefort, Edam, and mild cheese.
Fresh cream cheese.
Coffee.

It was conceded by all the bon vivants that the Brunswick had the best lunch of any of the hotels in the Tenderloin and uptown precincts. The decorations at the Brunswick consisted of evergreen trees in tubs, which were set about the barroom in a very effective manner, and of American flags and coats of arms, which were hung on the walls profusely. There was no more enticing spot in New-York than the Brunswick barroom. The table, which was set in the form of a hollow oblong, was loaded with delicacies. There were the following:

CHAUD.
Bouillon de Lucines orangées.
Pettits patés à la Russe.
Bouchées aux huitres.
Homard à la Newburg.
FROID.
Chasse Anglaise.
Filet de boeuf à la Choisy.
Galantine de Chapon à la Reine.
Grouse à l'Anglaise.
Darne da saumon à la Cambridge.
Chaudfroid d'ortolans en belle-vue.
Suprêmes de poulets Richelieu.
Coupes garnies de truffes à la Serviette.
Mayonnais de Homard.
Salade de Volaille.
Gateaux Napolitain.
Pyramides de petits fours assortis,
Pièces Montées.
Devises.

At the Oriental John McKay and J. I. Murray had contrived a number of surprising effects in the culinary line. The most amusing piece was a tandem team of suckling pigs hitched to a dray on which were being carted various packages of champagnes and whiskies. There was also a unique design of the "Old Oaken Bucket," the bucket being of solid silver and containing a finely-flavored punch. It went many times to the well.

Boyd Decker, the genial manager of the Savoy, explained that the alterations necessitated by the additions which were being made to the house had interfered with the accustomed celebration of New Year's Day. But to any one who partook of the cheer provided by this popular house there was no evidence of a lack of the accustomed hospitality.

Elaborate lunches were also provided at the Plaza and the Windsor, and the Buckingham set a fine table, the chief dish being an immense bowl of Boston baked beans, a concession to the New-England trade which comes so largely to this house.

At the Murray Hill Hotel one of the most enticing and appetizing spreads was provided for the guests. One of the noticeable things on the table was the centrepiece, which upheld three bowls in which goldfish swam contentedly.

Superintendent W. L. Jaques and Proprietor D. S. Hammond were the recipients of a brace of English pheasants as a New Year's gift from Postmaster James of Liverpool, England. The birds, of beautiful appearance, were displayed on the lunch table. Among the other notable dishes provided at this hostelry were:

Piece de Fantasie, (Lady Godiva.)
Oregon Salmon, à la Sirene.
Boned Turkey, Decorated.
Foie Gras en Aspic, Egyptienne.
Quails in Plumage.
The Lyre.
Bonaparte, (from Meissonier.)
La Tete de Perceval.
Eatable Fortress.
Salade Russe.
Game Pie, Hunter.
Ballotins of Plover en Pyramid.
Roman Chariot.
Canadian Driver.
The Fountain of Neptune.
The Temple of Apollo.
Le Chapeau Chinois.
Panier de Flora.
Horn of Plenty.
Suckling Pig.
Roast Prime Beef. Turkey.
Rump of Corned Beef.
Punch l'Amitie.

At many of the hotels which are run on the European plan no special preparations were made for the celebration of the ushering in of a new year. The Plaza was one of these. Superintendent Mower said that it was not the custom of the house to make any extended changes in the menu on New Year's Day. But a very enticing lunch was served in the barroom. The same reason obviated the necessity on the part of the managers of the Gilsey House and the Windsor Hotel of providing their guests with a more elaborate bill of fare than usual, but it was common talk among the Broadway habitués that the Gilsey House Café lunch was one of the best.

The Marlborough and Normandie made no especial preparations for the observance of the day, but at both hotels there were served entertaining lunches in the cafés. At the Marlborough the dinner bill was the same as any day. It follows:

Blue Point oysters, half shell.
Clear green turtle au Xérès.
Consommé Varsovie.
Broiled Kennebec salmon, sauce rémoulade.
Pommes Viennoise.
Radishes. Olives. Gherkins. Chow Chow.
Pickled Beets. Celery.
Boiled capon à l'Anglaise.
Filet piqué, Florentine.
Tranche of Spring lamb, purée of chestnuts.
Terrapin à la Newburg.
Fresh mushrooms on toast.
Mashed potatoes. Boiled potatoes.
Sweet potatoes.
Asparagus, hollandaise. New green peas.
Creamed spinach.
Fried oyster plants. Boiled rice.
Ribs of beef.
Roast English pheasant aux truffes.
Suckling pig stuffed with apples.
Broiled quail on toast.
Cardinal punch.
Ham. Corned Beef. Tongue.
Lettuce. Chicory. Escarole. Watercress.
Tomatoes.
Plum pudding, Londonderry.
Mince pie. Lemon méringue pie.
Charlottes à l'impératrice.
Baba au rhum. Ice cream à la Chambord.
Assorted petits fours.
Swiss, Camembert, Edam and American cheese.
Fruits.
Nuts, figs, and raisins.
Coffee.

Altogether, it was a very happy New Year for the hotelmen and their guests. One feature of the day was that at many of the houses, like the Waldorf, the Cambridge, and the Holland House, many of the regular guests had been invited to dine with friends. Consequently there were many familiar faces missing in the throngs which surrounded the beautiful tables at these hotels.

But the visitors from other cities and from the country who came here to celebrate the holiday made the corridors and dining rooms of these hotels look as gay as on any festal occasion.

One of the most characteristic rooms in all the hotels yesterday was one at the Waldorf, where

NEW YEAR'S ON THE ROAD

The Sleighing Was Not a Minor Feature of the Holiday Sport.

SHOWY RIGS IN RUSSIAN STYLE

Up-Town Drives and Park Roads Gay with Merry Parties—Some of the High Steppers and Their Drivers.

Central Park was merry and musical yesterday with the jingle of sleighbells and gay sleighing parties. A holiday crowd of many thousands enjoyed the fine sleighing which crisp Winter weather has preserved almost perfectly during the holiday week.

All sorts and conditions of sleighs were to be seen during the morning and afternoon, both on the cast and west driveways of Central Park and on the avenues and roads further north. Riverside Drive from Seventy-second Street up to Grant's tomb and the Riverside Park at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street was one of the favorite routes of the pleasure seekers, and many and handsome were the Winter turnouts which glided northward along the banks of the Hudson.

Some of those who were out were G. G. Williams, James Grannis, James Talcott, Thomas Moran, Morgan Wing, James Seligman, Trainor Park, J. H. Flagler, H. O'Neil, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Francis Morrell, Samuel S. Blood, Sooy Smith, Isaac Seligman, Howard Willets, Dr. Doughty, and Leonard Lewisohn.

Mr. Lewisohn's turnout was one of the most noticeable on the Drive, a spacious and elegant victoria sleigh drawn by a superb team of high steppers hitched three abreast, after the Russian style. Samuel S. Blood of the American News Company appeared in a noticeably handsome sleigh, built on the lines of the antique spider phaetons, with footman's rumble, which are now so popular among Park drivers. His team was a pair of blood bay hackneys of very striking style and beauty of form.

W. E. D. Stokes was out with a single rig of pronounced Russian type, and his horse was in keeping with the sleigh, being a splendid brown fellow that is pointed out as a pure-bred imported Orloff trotter from Russia.

Another Russian turnout, and perhaps the most picturseque on the drive, was gotten up with three horses abreast, a proud, spirited dapple-gray, flanked on either side by an almost equally handsome highstepper of golden chestnut, while above the middle horse rose a great bow or yoke four feet high or more and covered with a soft, rich fur, which perfectly harmonized with the color of the gray horse's mates. The sleigh was a grand affair of the Russian model, three-seated, broad, and long, with a gracefully-curving front, which rose to an astonishing height. A profusion of costly robes added to the luxuriously-rich effect and caused every passer-by to turn and watch the splendid turnout as long as it remained in sight.

On Seventh Avenue, above Central Park, the drivers of trotters and speeding cutters had a world of sport, apparently, racing up and down the broad thoroughfare to the music of the bells. Such old-time road drivers as "Gabe" Case and J. S. Ferguson, were out pretty nearly all day. Mr. Ferguson drove three separate flyers at different times, and making the snow fly at a great rate with each one in turn. He was out in the morning with his fine young trotting stallion, George F. Baker, a full brother to Pedlar, 2:23¾, by the famous Electioneer. Later in the day he drove his big bay horse, Globard, 2:19¼, a great trotter on the snow, and afterward came out with Black Jack, 2:22¼, by Sweepstakes, one of the neatest roadsters in New-York.

David Sanner drove his chestnut mare Safety, by Woolsey, the full brother to Sunol, 2:08¼, and Alley Bonner jogged along beside him with his aristocratic Horse-Show prize-winner, Marie Ansel, a daughter of Robert Bonner's noted trotting sire, Ansel, 2:20.

J. D. Rockefeller sat behind a pair of magnificent-looking black trotters that could fairly fly over the snow. C. Y. Wemple drove out to the Suburban Club with his bay team, Bingham, by Nutbourne, and Don Alonzo, by Favorite Wilkes. A. H. Coombs drove his fast gray mare, a sister to Florence, 2:23¾, by Highland Gray. H. S. Redmond was out with his big bay trotter hitched to a racing-like speeding sleigh.

W. P. Dixon drove the chestnut mare Ethel, 2:27½, by Happy Thought, and was in the first flight with the best ones on the road. Vanderbilt Cross had a team of speedy-looking bay trotters. Judge H. M. Whitehead drove The Sheik, by The King, to a natty single sleigh. Fred White showed one of the finest pairs on the road in Fred Judson, 2:28½, and mate; both dapple-gray trotters and speedy enough to lead the way in nearly every brush. Secretary Ed S. Hedges of the Driving Club of New-York drove John McGuire's good road horse, Brewster F., 2:21½, while the latter took a spin on the snow behind his handsome mare Aline, 2:14½, one of the big winners on the Grand Circuit a few years ago.

Mr. Keim Gets Wax at a Raffle.

A raffle for John P. Gibbs's famous two-mile trotter Wax took place yesterday at Huber's roadhouse on Jerome Avenue. One hundred and fifty road riders took a chance at the prize. Early in the game T. W. Vanderbeck of Fleetwood Park threw forty-nine out of a possible fifty-four with the dice, and this score was not afterward equaled.

Before the last man had taken his turn, John R. Keim offered Vanderbeck for his chance the three-year-old colt Vrooman, a half brother to Pamlico, 2:10, that stood hitched to a cutter at the door of the roadhouse, and $100 in money.

The high thrower concluded that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush and accepted the offer of Mr. Keim. He had hardly done so, however, when Homer A. Baldwin raced forty-seven and came within three points of leaving Keim without a trotter to take him down the road. Gibbs realized about $1,000 for Wax, and the horse cost Mr. Keim something like $500.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—It is said that the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will not renew the Kentucky Futurity Stake of $25,000 for foals of 1895, owing to the fact that very few prospective entries are in sight. This is, of course, due to the great falling off in breeding operations which has taken place within the past two years in Kentucky and elsewhere. Secretary E. A. Tipton has sent out a circular letter to trotting horse breeders with a view to estimating the probable patronage which would be given to the big stake, provided it is opened, and the replies to this letter will doubtless influence the course of the Kentucky association in the matter. The Futurity is the richest colt stake that has ever been offered, and Benzetta, 2:12¾, the three-year-old filly that captured the prize in 1894, won $22,430, the largest sum yet earned by any trotter in a single race. The suspension of the stake would be a severe blow to the entire breeding interests, and it is to be hoped that the Kentucky association may receive encouragement enough from horsemen to warrant it in renewing the event for foals of 1895.

—Peter C. Kellogg's midwinter sale of trotting stock, which is scheduled for next week at Madison Square Garden, will bring a lot of fast horses under the hammer. The star of the sale, of course, is the famous sire Alcantara, by George Wilkes, who will probably sell for more money than any trotting horse that has been put up at auction since Stamboul brought $41,000 in 1893. Besides Alcantara, these fast ones and others are to be sold: Cobwebs, 2:12, ch. g., by Whips; La Tosca, 2:15¾, b. m., by Madrid; Woodnut, 2:16½, b. s., by Nutwood; Mary Mac, 2:18½, b. m., by Lumps; Hilda S., 2:19½, b. f., by Stamboul; Deputy, 2:19½, b. s., by Echo; Rumor, 2:20, blk. s., by Tattler; Green B., 2:21¼; Mary West, 2:21½, pacing; Mizie Douglas, 2:23¼; Porcelain, 2:23½; Falkland, 2:23¾, and All-My-Own, 2:24½.

—The sportsmanlike course pursued by the Driving Club of New-York in hanging up $22,000 in stakes unconditionally and without any reserve whatever, just at a time when the existence of the trotting turf is menaced by the anti-betting amendment to the Constitution of New-York, is meeting with praise and approval among horsemen in all parts of the country. The noted Cleveland (Ohio) trainer John Splan, who drove Rarus to the champion record 2:13¼ in 1878, has written to Secretary Hedges of the Driving Club that he will enter his entire stable at Fleetwood next season, for the first time in many years, and it is said that both Monroe Salisbury and C. J. Hamlin, who were at odds with the club last season, will make entries at the meeting this year.

—F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, has just purchased from J. N. Wilson of Union City, Mich., a very fine matched pair of coach horses. They are bays, 16 hands in height, and extremely showy actors in harness, with the speed to trot in 2:30 or better on the pole. Both are trotting-bred horses, and they are by the same sire, Pasacas, the son of Almont. Mr. Wilson has also recently sold to Thomas F. Ryan, Treasurer of the Broadway Surface Railroad, a pair of brown coach horses which he says are as handsome a team as any pair to be seen in New-York. They are likewise trotting-bred stock, being by Post Boy Frank, the sire of Neome, 2:24.

—The valuable three-year-old colt Jim Rowland, by Sidney, 2:19¼, dam Blonde, by Elmo, 2:27, died of pneumonia yesterday at Tattersalls, in Fifty-fifth Street. He was owned jointly by John Rudd and John P. Gibbs, and had been driven on the road until recently by Ed S. Hedges, Secretray of the Driving Club of New-York. Gibbs trained the colt a little last season at Fleetwood Park and looked upon him as one of the best prospects in his stable for 1895.

—The annual meeting of the Parkway Driving Club is to be held on Jan. 10, when officers will be elected for the year. F. D. Creamer, William Batterman, and W. C. Allen are likely to be chosen for President, Vice President, and Secretary, respectively.

—The Great Trial Stakes, value of race $20,000; the Double Event, and Futurity, 1897 Stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club close with the clerk of the club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-day.

GALLAGHER IS IN FORM.

Ahead of His Handicap in the Billiard Match with Fournil.

Some very pretty balk-line billiards were seen at Daly's Academy last evening in the six-night handicap match between Thomas Gallagher and Edward Fournil, the clever French player. The latter concedes Mr. Gallagher 1,800 in 3,000 points. The Westerner, therefore, has to make 200 points each night to the Frenchman's 500.

Mr. Gallagher won on the first night, although his opponent played like a Napoleon Ives, and last evening he again scored a triumph, completely outplaying his man, the final score being 200 to 125. These figures added to those secured in the opening night's play make the score stand 400 to 609.

Fournil was woefully out of form last evening, while Gallagher was just the reverse. The veteran had lost his apparent nervousness, and made some of the best open-table plays seen at Daly's this Winter. At times Gallagher's three-cushion carroms were of the most brilliant sort, and the vim with which he played resulted in the quickest match yet seen at the academy.

An average of 18 2-11 was attained by Mr. Gallagher, while Fournil's was only 12½. The runs were made as follows:

Gallagher—29, 12, 22, 15, 37, 11, 6, 2, 17, 26, 23—200 plus 200, 400.

Fournil—17, 13, 0, 0, 8, 40, 1, 31, 6, 9—125 plus 484, 609.

Averages—Gallagher, 18 2-11; Fournil, 12½.

Referee—Edward Kirby.

HARRIMAN WON THE CUP.

Defeated Seaver Page and Others at the Country Club Pigeon Shoot.

The pigeon shooters at the Country Club celebrated the New Year with a contest for a handsome silver cup, which was presented by a member of the club. It was named the Country Club Cup. The conditions called for each man to shoot from his regular club handicap mark, with allowances. One miss at 28 yards or under counted as a good bird.

Twelve men entered the contest, and it was finally won by J. Borden Harriman, one of the most popular members of the club. At the end of the first round, Mr. Harriman tied with J. Seaver Page, and in the shoot-off Mr. Page missed his last bird and lost.

The system of handicapping at the Country Club seems peculiar. Mr. Page has been shooting with crack marksmen, and is known all over the country as an expert shot at live birds. And yet he only shot from the 30-yard mark.

J. K. Palmer stood at the 31-yard mark, but the birds were against him, and he missed his sixth. P. L. Thebaud could only kill five, and Newberry D. Thorne and F. W. Thorne could only kill four each. Duncan Elliott rather surprised every one by dropping nine birds within the boundary.

Following is the score:

J. Seaver Page, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
J. B. Harriman, 25 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
J. K. Palmer, 31 yards	1	1	1	1	1					— 5
N. C. Reynal, 28 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	— 8
A. de Navarro, 26 yards	1	0	1	0						— 3
P.H. Adee, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1				— 6
P. L. Thebaud, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1					— 5
E. C. Potter, 28 yards	1	1	0	0						— 2
Duncan Elliott, 24 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	— 9
E. C. La Montagne, 26 yards	1	1	0	1	0					— 4
N. D. Thorne, 27 yards	1	0	1	1	0					— 4
F. W. Thorne, 23 yards	1	1	1	0	0					— 4

SHOOT-OFF.

J. B. Harriman, 25 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
J. Seaver Page, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	— 9

SWEEPSTAKES SHOT AT BABYLON.

Members of the Westminster Kennel Club Make Good Scores.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 1.—A goodly number of the members of the Westminster Kennel Club, whose headquarters are at North Babylon, spent the first day of the new year in taking part in a number of hotly-contested sweepstake pigeon shoots. When the special train which carried the club members pulled into the Babylon station at 10:30 this morning the party on board included L. T. Davenport, W. Costa, George Gerome, A. T. Haswell, L. Jons, E. A. Duer, Jr., Frank Steers, J. G. K. Duer, George De Forest Grant, Fred Ecley, and E. B. Kittridge. The party drove at once to the club's headquarters, where they were joined by George B. Magoun, John Snedecor, C. C. Colt, and other club members.

The keen, bracing air, the thermometer being only a few degrees above freezing, did not tend to diminish the pleasure of the sportsmen, but seemed rather to stimulate them. The cold air, however, soon benumbed their fingers, and after emptying the contents of their guns at the pigeons, they usually rushed to the guardhouse, where a roaring log fire in the huge fireplace was kept burning during the entire day. There was no record breaking, but comparatively few birds, however, were missed, and nearly all of those flew back to the pigeon house on the ground, instead of attempting to get away through the line of men and boys who watched and waited outside the limits all day in hopes that a few birds would pass their way.

A young man named Bunn shot a bird, which fell inside the grounds. Determined to secure the pigeon, Bunn entered the grounds and grabbed the bird. As he was getting away Watchman John T. Mackey sent two balls from his revolver whizzing after him. Bunn escaped unhurt. The shooting commenced at about 11 o'clock.

The first shoot was a four-bird sweepstakes. The winner was B. Kittridge, who killed the four birds straight. G. De Forest Grant and L. T. Davenport then shot a seven-bird sweepstakes, Davenport winning, killing the seven.

Broker Magoun and George W. Ewing shot a six-bird match. Magoun was the winner.

A team match followed between Davenport, Magoun, Ewing, and Kittridge, the former winning. Several minor sweepstakes were won by Ewing, Davenport, and Magoun.

The interest of the day centered in the closing shoot. The entrance fee was $10, and the betting, which was lively throughout, ran wild on this match. Eleven birds were the limit. The contestants were Jones, Grant, Magoun, Kittridge, Steers, Davenport, Snedecor, and Ewing. The match was won by Jones, who killed the eleven birds straight.

NORTON WINS AT GOLF.

Defeated Tucker of St. Andrew's Club by Three Holes at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—The match game of golf between Tucker of the St. Andrew's Club of Yonkers and "Willie" Norton of the Lakewood Club was played here to-day. A clear though rather raw day, with the wind from the west, made the play at times difficult. Much interest was shown in the game. Guests and cottagers drove out to watch both the morning and afternoon play.

The game was started punctually at 10:30. Norton of the home club won the toss and made a poor drive into the fence to the right. Tucker followed with a poor drive to the left. The first hole fell to Tucker in four strokes, Norton requiring six. Norton won the second hole in four strokes, Tucker needing five. Tucker was also ahead at the third hole. Score, Tucker 1 up. The fourth hole also fell to Tucker, but Norton secured the fifth. Both men made good drives toward the sixth hole, but Norton won the hole through superior approach shots, and the score was even.

The seventh hole also went to Norton, but Tucker won the next four through superior skill at approach shots. Score, Tucker 3 up. The twelfth hole was halved at five strokes each, Tucker making a fine shot out of a bunker. Norton won the thirteenth. The fourteenth and fifteenth were halved, the sixteenth fell to Tucker, the seventeenth to Norton, and the eighteenth to Tucker. This ended the first half of the game, with the score Tucker 3 holes up. The first half was finished at 12:30, and the players and onlookers went home to lunch, to return to the grounds at 2:30.

The second half was started promptly. Tucker made a grand drive over the trees and won the hole in four strokes, Norton having trouble with the fences and taking seven strokes to make the hole. From this point on Norton's play improved and he won the next three holes—the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second. Score, Tucker 1 hole up. The twenty-third was won by Tucker, the twenty-fourth by Norton, the twenty-fifth was halved, the twenty-sixth fell to Norton, the twenty-seventh was halved, and the score was again even up. The record of the last quarter is twenty-eighth to Norton, twenty-ninth halved, thirtieth to Tucker, thirty-first and thirty-second halved, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth to Norton. Final score, Norton 3 holes up and 1 hole to play. The last hole was not played, Norton having won the match.

The game was refereed by Robert Bage Kerr of the home club. Edward L. Morse, Jasper Lynch, James H. Converse, Dr. Paul Kimball, and George W. Ellis of the Green Committee had charge of the game.

Among the spectators were Francis P. Freeman, George W. Stockly, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Arthur B. Claflin, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Bradshaw, Dr. C. L. Lindley, Dr. I. H. Platt, A. Cass Canfield, Clarence B. Mitchell, and A. T. Compton, Jr.

Moshier Lowers Skating Records.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Howard P. Moshier, holder of the short-distance championship of the United States to-day lowered the record in two skating races at Orange Lake, defeating James A. Donoghue. Upward of 2,000 persons were on the ice. In the 220-yard race, Moshier led Donoghue about 10 feet in 0:19 2-5, and in the 440 yards he led by 50 feet in 0:35 1-5. The prizes were gold medals valued at $25 each given by the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club.

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Shrewsbury River was fairly alive with skaters this afternoon. It is estimated that one time there were fully 2,000 persons enjoying the sport. About a dozen craft belonging to the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club were out, but on account of the large number of skaters on the ice, it was deemed advisable not to start the race for the Commodore's Cup, which was set down for 2 o'clock. The committee decided to call the race to-morrow at the same hour. The ice is in splendid condition.

This morning, during the scrub race, the Ziph collided with the Navy Hanks, the latter being considerably damaged. James B. Weaver's yacht Kittie, formerly the Scud, was put on the ice to-day.

GOSSIP OF THE BOWLERS.

—A match game between Miller and Lounsberry of the Union League Club, and Whittlesey and Fisher of the Oxford Club, will take place to-day at 4 P. M., at the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn. The conditions are the best six in eleven games. The Union League pair lead their Oxford opponents in the inter-club race, the averages being as follows: Lounsberry, 176; Miller, 172; Whittlesey, 175; Fisher, 171. The match is for a dinner, either at the Union League or Oxford Club.

—A tournament will begin at Peterdorf's alleys, 2,279 First Avenue, to-night. The teams will be composed of five men. There will be two team and three individual prizes. A prize to the bowler having the lowest average will be presented by Mr. Peterdorf. To-night's game will be between Amity Club and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street doctors.

—The Thirteenth Regiment team tourney will begin at the armory alleys, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, Jan. 7. The first game, to be between the Field and Staff vs. Non-Commissioned Staff, Field Music vs. Company D.

—The Washington Club will begin the year of 1895 in their old alleys, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue. They have one of the strongest tournament teams in Harlem.

—Jan. 29, 30, and 31, and Feb. 1, was selected for the Joe Thum Bowling Guard as the dates for their tournament. It is expected that more than 200 teams will strive for prizes.

—In the American national tournament the chances of the Rosedales winning the championship are much brighter than they were at the beginning of last week.

—It was De Atune's "three-strike" finish that won the game for the Scrubs in their game with the Regulars at the Montauk Club Monday night.

ENTRE NOUS, 4; SETON HALL, 0.

A Close Football Struggle Won by Paterson Players.

Entre Nous.	Position.	Seton Hall.
Delaney	Left end	Tighe
Strassburger	Left tackle	Rudden
Lawler	Left guard	T. P. Riley
Strassburger	Centre	Corcoran
O'Brien	Right end	Russi
Hyne	Right tackle	Nagle
O'Rourke	Right guard	Gill
Parsons	Quarter back	Donohue
Sweeney	Right half back	Kincaid
Logan, McD'mott	Left half back	Minnihan
Powers	Full back	Coad

PATERSON, N. J, Jan. 1.—The Seton Hall College football team, reinforced by three members of the Orange Athletic Club, met the crack Entre Nous football team at Olympic Park, Lake View, this afternoon and were bitterly disappointed when not allowed to score. The game was close and stubbornly contested, the condition of the grounds interfering materially with the work of both teams. The Entre Nous scored a touch-down at the close of the second half, after a brilliant run by Powers. O'Brien failed to kick goal.

When the half ended Capt. Cogan of the Entre Nous discovered that his left arm had been broken in the struggle, and he was forced to retire. The loss of their star left half back caused the Entre Nous to play on the defensive in the second half, while their opponents redoubled their efforts to score. They gradually forced the ball to the Entre Nous's twenty-yard line, when Half Back Kincaid was drawn by Lawler and picked up senseless when the pyramid of players was disentangled. Time was called, after which Kincaid pluckily resumed play, without avail, as neither side was able to score, the blue and white colors trailing in the dust before the score of 4 to 0 in favor of Entre Nous.

The victors have an unbeaten record and have not been scored against during the season.

Chicago's Lose Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The Chicago University football eleven met another defeat today, this time at the hands of the Reliance Athletic Club of Oakland. Score, 6 to 0. The change of climate, water, &c., has had its effect on several of the Chicago athletes, and, in addition, they went against eleven men averaging eight to ten pounds heavier than themselves. In team work, Chicago was far superior, and individual playing characterized the game of the Reliance team. A series of rushes, in which the superior weight of the Reliance men stood them in good stead, carried the ball to Chicago's 35-yard line. Here it was given to Clemens, the brilliant half back of Stanford, and aided by fine interference he carried the ball over Chicago's goal line. Oliver kicked the goal, making the score 6 to 0.

Charleston, 4; Savannah, 0.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—One of the prettiest games of football that was ever played in Charleston took place this afternoon between Charleston and Savannah. In the first half neither side scored, but in the second Charleston made 4 and Savannah 0, and the score remained so throughout the game.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Greenwich Wheelmen's "ladies' day," 509 Hudson Street.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken, 8 P. M.; Atalantas vs. Tourists, at Newark; Harlem Republican Club League vs. Lincoln No. 1; Phoenix No. 2 vs. New-York Bowling Club.

Coney Island Gun Club shoot, at Dexter Park.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Riverside Yacht Club meeting.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Rahway; Harlem Republican Club League vs. Phoenix No. 1; Clique Club vs. Standard Club.

Long Island Wheelmen's ball, at Astoria, Schuetzen Park.

Annual meeting of The Jockey Club.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Union Boat Club, Grand Union Hotel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Bowling.—Columbia Cyclers vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Meeting of the new Steeplechase Association, at the Cumberland, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Daly's.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Manhattans, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycling Club, at 1,786 Broadway, 8 P. M.

Candidates for League Offices.

Maryland cyclists are confident that A. C. Willison of Baltimore will be the next President of the League of American Wheelmen. Willison is said to have Charles H. Luscomb behind him, and, however this may be, it seems to be pretty well understood that the latter will not stand for re-election. He intimated as much at the meeting of the New-York State Division last week.

Willison is generally considered to be the strongest candidate for the office, with Luscomb and Raymond out of the way. He is justly popular, and has the ability to give to the office a clean and dignified administration. Mr. Willison, who is now the league's Vice President, is said to have enough pledges to make his nomination a certainty.

The latest candidate for First Vice President is George Perkins of Boston, and C. J. Billingsly of Illinois is on a new slate for the Second Vice Presidency. For the position of Treasurer, George Bidwell of this city, and H. Mergenthaler of Ohio are mentioned, with a general preference for the latter.

Abbot Basset, the present Secretary, will undoubtedly succeed himself.

Date for Those Postponed Games.

The Atlanta Wheelmen and Liberty Wheelmen bowling teams have at last agreed upon a date for their postponed games of Dec. 12, in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The date selected is Jan. 4, and the rolling will be done on the Montgomery alleys in Clinton Street, Newark, as originally planned. The Libertys threaten to go to the alleys with a full company of "rooters." An exciting series is anticipated.

HARVARD WINS AT CHESS

Will Hold the Intercollegiate Challenge Cup for a Year.

YALE AND PRINCETON ARE TIED

Better Chess Was Played than at the Former Tournaments—Columbia Sadly Missed Hymes in the Contests.

The intercollegiate chess tournament was finished last evening, and was wound up with a luncheon and general jollification after the awarding of the challenge cup to the Harvard team and the medals to the men who won them for their college.

Columbia College lost the challenge cup after winning it twice in succession, and stands at the end of the list. Both of Columbia's men in this tournament were entirely new, never having competed in former tournaments.

Harvard had one old player, Ballou, who had competed in a former tournament and plays with the sang froid of a veteran. Yale had two old men, Bumstead, who played in the first intercollegiate chess tournament, and Ross, who played in the second. Princeton had two new men, and these did excellent work in tying with Yale for second place.

The games played at this tournament are much better than those that were played at the preceding one, and show that the students have been carefully reading the books on chess and studying the various openings. They do not, however, play as well as Hymes, the Columbia man, who helped to win the challenge cup for his college last year. Hymes has been a credit to his college as a chess player, as he drew with Steinitz in the last international chess tournament, and divided the third prize with the veteran Showalter.

The game which Seymour of Princeton and Ballou of Harvard were unable to finish on Monday, and which was submitted to Referee Samuel Lloyd for adjudication, was yesterday decided by that gentleman to be a draw. White had a knight and pawn against a bishop and three pawns for black, and, although the chances first looked slightly in favor of black, a careful study of the situation by the experts showed that the game must result in a draw.

In yesterday's games Seymour of Princeton was pitted against Binion of Columbia. The opening was a French defense. Seymour made an aggressive attack, which was weakly withstood by Binion, who also lost a piece by exchange, and that led to his defeat.

Ballou, one of Hravard's champions, played a French defense opening, with Ross of Yale. He made a vigorous attack, and at one time had two queens on the board, but overlooked a move and lost both by a check given by black rook. Then black attacked, and forced a mate on the fortieth move. The score is given below:

Van Kleeck of Harvard played a French defense with Bumstead of Yale. It was hotly contested until the thirty-second move, when the game was adjudicated as a win for white.

Bates of Princeton played a pretty game with Price of Columbia, which resulted in an agreement to draw.

The tournament ended, and later in the evening the friends of the contestants and several chess experts, among whom were Delmar and Major Hanham, came to give them a reception and congratulate them. Judge Howland of Yale acted as Chairman, and after an appropriate speech handed over the cup to the representatives of Harvard, and besides awarded to the members of the Harvard team large silver medals, with an engraving of the challenge cup on one side and the name of the winner on the reverse.

The players presented to Mr. Freeland handsomely-engrossed resolutions, thanking him for the use of Harvard School. The rest of the evening was spent in speechmaking and singing. The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.
J. Binion, Columbia	1½	4½
A. M. Price, Columbia	1½	4½
S. M. Ballou, Harvard	4½	1½
Walter L. Van Kleeck, Harvard	4½	1½
Arthur Bumstead, Yale	2	4
R. L. Ross, Yale	4	2
William Y. Belden, Princeton	2½	3½
Edmund B. Seymour, Princeton	3½	2½

Following are a couple of the games played last night:

Ballou.	Ross	White.	Black.
White.	Black.	Ballou.	Ross
P—K4	P—K3	K—B2	KtxBP
P—Q4	P—Q4	R—QB	B—KB4
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	Kt—K2	Kt—QB3
B—K2	B—K2	Kt—Kt3	B—Q6
P—K5	KKt—Q2	KR—Qsq	P—QB5
QxB	Kt—Q2	R—Q2	Kt(B7)—Q5
P—QR3	P—QR3	Kt—R5	R—KBsq
P—KB4	P—KB4	P—KKt3	KtxP
P—B4	P—B4	KtxP	Kt—Kt5ch
PxB	PxB	K—Kt2	K—Ktsq
Q—Qsq	Q—Qsq	R—Ksq	R—KB2
Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt3	Kt—K8	Kt—QB7
QxKt	QxKt	R—QBsq	R—K2
K—Qsq	Kt—Q6	R—Q6	R—R3
K—QB2	Kt—B7	Kt—B7	K—K8ch
B—Q2	R—K3	R—K3	B—B4
RxQch	RxQch	R—Q8ch	K—R2
RxQch	RxQch	R—Q5	Kt—B7ch
Kt—B5	P—KR4	K—R4	Kt—B6ch
Kt—K6	P—KKt3	K—R5	B—Kt5mate

The game between Van Kleeck and Bumstead follows:

Van Kleeck.	Bumstead.	Van Kleeck.	Bumstead.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
P—K4	P—K3	Kt—QB3	Kt(R3)-QKt5
P—Q4	KtxKt	KtxKt	P—Q4
Kt—QB3	Q—Q2	B—B3	P—KB4
B—K2	R—Bsq	R—Q	P—QR3
KKt—Q2	B—B4	Kt—Kt3	B—Q6
QxB	B—QKt3	Q—Q2	P—QB5
Castles.	R—KB2	R—Ksq	R—K2
R—KBsq	P—QKt4	BxKt	Kt—Q4ch
Q—Qsq	RxB	Q—QB3	R—K2
P—KB4	K—B2	R—K2	R—K2
K—Ksq	R—B3	Q—Ksq	P—KKt3
P—KR3	P—KKt3	P—B3	P—B5
P—KKt4	Q—QB2	R(K2)—Q2	Kt—Q4ch
P—KR3	QxP	Kt—Q4ch	RxB
KtxP	BxKt	RxB	P—R4
Q—QB2	R—Q2		

Final standing of the teams:

	Columbia.	Harvard.	Yale.	Princeton.	Won.
Columbia	.....	½	1½	1	3
Harvard	3½	.....	2½	3	9
Yale	2½	1½	.....	2	6
Princeton	3	1	2	.....	6
Lost	9	3	6	6	—

GOOD CHEER AT THE NEW-YORK A.C.

Bountiful Collation and Some Striking Ornamental Pieces.

Following their established custom, the New-York Athletic Club entertained its members and guests yesterday with lavish hospitality. All day long the clubhouse, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, was filled with members and everybody seemed overflowing with good cheer. Everybody wished everybody else a happy new year and partook of the bountiful collation served from 1 until 6 o'clock.

The long table in the dining hall bore a tempting display of ornamental eatables prepared under the direction of the club's chef. The several pieces were designated by such titles as "Athletic Carnival," "The Yacht Minstrel," "A Coney Island Lunch," "Ye Olde Windmill," "Neptune," "Pyramid of Game," and "Cyren Nougat."

The first-named creation made a "hit" with the members, because it unmistakably portrayed "Pompadour Jim" and "Lanky Bob" in fighting attitude in a white sugar prize ring. "Lanky Bob's" shoulders were set off to perfection and brought many a compliment for the chef from the athletic clubmen.

"A Coney Island Lunch" was the means of producing many a laugh. It represented a "hot sausage" stand, with the "Here-yer-have-em-hot" man, very true to life. "The Yacht Minstrel" was also much admired, bringing to mind the team Jack Wilson, which one invariably sees on a visit to the club's Summer home at Travers Island.

Manager Duffy was responsible for the general arrangement of the New Year's Day programme, and the highest praise of his efforts was heard when a member said: "It couldn't be improved."

Some of the members who visited the clubhouse during the afternoon were B. S. Weeks, Edgar Murphy, J. Whitely, A. T. Docharty, J. H. Haslin, F. R. Scudder, Arthur J. Moore, J. D. Reynolds, W. G. Schuyler, W. G. Morse, W. D. Searles, D. D. Youmans, Dr. J. H. Billings, S. G. Thetlaud, E. Lentilhon, Dr. J. C. Taylor, I. H. Birch, A. Author, G. E. Read, Douglass Smyth, Gen. T. L. Watson, J. Brisbane, Dr. Chapin, Joseph A. Ward, H. M. Pessenden, George W. Post, G. Lemon, J. G. Weld, T. J. Blank, Dr. G. M. Hammond, Dr. W. E. Cuff, M. Hart, J. T. Delaney, Anson J. Moore, and J. E. Poillon.

A fine bronze statuette of an athlete, just received from Rome, caught the fancy of the members yesterday. It occupies a prominent place in the club parlor. A. G. Mills a former President of the club, took a decided liking to original while in the Eternal City last Fall and ordered a copy from Rossetti. The original is in the Vatican Museum of Ancient Sculpture. The original work is described in the official catalogues as follows:

"Apoxyomenos, or athlete, represented in the act of scraping from his right arm the perspiration and dust, after the contest, with the strigil, a metal instrument used in the circus for this purpose. In the other hand he holds a die, an erroneous and improper modern addition. This is a repetition of the most perfect celebrated bronze original by Lisippus. The sculpture is a masterpiece in every respect, and the figure is full of life. We learn from Pliny that the latter work having been brought to Rome and placed in the Thermae of Agrippa, Tiberius Caesar was so pleased with it that he caused it to be transferred to his palace. A riot having taken place among the people in consequence of this act, the statue was restored to its former place. It was found in the Vicolo delle Palme in Trastevere in 1849, where the bronze horses now in the Capitoline Museum and other remarkable objects of art were discovered."

American Hockey Team Beaten.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 1.—The American hockey team was badly outplayed by the Limestone hockey team here to-night. Individually the Americans played a very fair game under Canadian rules. Three goals were shot before the Americans got one. Before the half hour was up the visitors made three in succession, which evened the score.

The next 30 minutes were devoted to the Canadian style, and in this the Americans were completely worsted. The Montreal and Toronto matches had put them on to the off-side difficulty, but combination work was too much for them. The Kingston team scored six goals in succession, while the Americans were Chicagoed.

The most noticeable feature of both contests was the skating of the men. The Canadians were twice as swift as their opponents, and dodged with telling accuracy.

In hte American game, Clarkson, who was feeling unwell, was put in the goal, a position with which he was totally unaccustomed. He was soon put on the rush line and Watteson transferred to the stakes. The change had the desired effect. Clarkson and Chace played well together. While Chace was the most reliable skater in the team, Jones and Melkiejohn were admirable assistants.

Memphis, 24; Pensacola, 0.

PENSACOLA

LEFT TO DR. PARKHURST

Interested Ones Would Not Discuss His Last Statement.

AND HE REFUSED TO SEE ANYBODY

One Man Thought, However, the Doctor Should Have Suggested Questions to Byrnes—The Views of Mr. Platt.

Prominent citizens who have been active in the municipal reform movement, and politicians as well, seemed to have generally agreed yesterday to leave to Dr. Parkhurst further discussion of the acts of the Lexow committee and Superintendent Byrnes's testimony on the witness stand.

Many business men and Republican politicians called on Mayor Strong at the City Hall, but reporters were unable to beguile the callers into discussion of the Parkhurst-Lexow-Byrnes controversy for publication. One of the number, who did not wish his name mentioned, said:

"It appears to me that if Dr. Parkhurst had determined to attack Byrnes and the committee he should have attended the last session. He had attended other sessions; he could have been present, for it was announced in the morning that Byrnes was to be called. Being present, Dr. Parkhurst could have requested his counsel, Lawyer Moss, or his friend Mr. Goff to ask the questions he thought should be put to Byrnes. If Goff had refused to put these questions; if the committee had declined to allow the questions to be put, then Dr. Parkhurst might have had some excuse for attacking the committee."

Mr. Goff declined most emphatically yesterday to have anything to say in the way of answer to Dr. Parkhurst's strictures.

Superintendent Byrnes was equally reticent when questioned concerning Dr. Parkhurst's attack.

Mayor Strong would not talk about the matter, and even Dr. Parkhurst denied himself to reporters.

Thomas C. Platt was not in town, but his views concerning Dr. Parkhurst's attitude became public property through the medium of a Wilkesbarre paper, whose representative interviewed the Republican leader. Said Mr. Platt to the Wilkesbarre reporter:

"He [Dr. Parkhurst] has done a great deal of good, but, by reason of the flattery of the New-York newspapers, I am inclined to think his head has become swollen. His ideas regarding the suppression of crime no longer amount to suggestions or requests, but are given out in a way that has latterly become a characteristic—that is, they are issued as orders. When asked his opinion regarding any movement looking to the purification of the police force or the suppression of crime, it has become his custom to say, 'That man must go,' or, 'That must be done.' Some are pleased by this method, but others—men of wisdom, who desire only practical reform—are inclined to not only take exception to it, but criticise it harshly."

"What will be the effect of Superintendent Byrnes's withdrawal from the police force?" was asked.

"In my opinion," continued Mr. Platt, "Superintendent Byrnes's resignation will not be sent by Mayor Strong to the Commissioners. The Superintendent has been a valuable man to the City of New-York, and I believe, when the force is reorganized, he will be at its head."

Superintendent Byrnes kept open house yesterday at his office in Police Headquarters, and received many callers who came to make known to him their best wishes for the new year. Among those who paid their respects to the Superintendent were Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Cornelius N. Bliss, and Col. Joel B. Erhardt, formerly Collector of the Port and for a number of years a Police Commissioner.

The Superintendent, who looked happier and more contented than for a long time, received his visitors with a warm greeting, and the compliments of the season were exchanged.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked the Superintendent if he had any statement to make in reply to the attack made upon him by Dr. Parkhurst. Without the slightest show of feeling or irritation, the Superintendent politely but firmly declined to discuss Dr. Parkhurst's statement in any manner.

A reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street.

A servant answered the bell.

"Dr. Parkhurst is in," she said to the reporter, "but he will not see anybody, not even reporters. He will not be interviewed to-day. That is the message I have been told to deliver to all newspaper men."

Recorder Goff, when seen in the City Hall yesterday, after he had congratulated Mayor Strong, was asked if he then desired to say anything about Dr. Parkhurst's statement.

"No," he said, "I will not say a word, not a word."

He hadn't changed his mind when another reporter saw him later at his residence, 219 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Bundled up in a big ulster, he was about to go sleighing on Riverside Drive with a neighbor.

"Dr. Parkhurst says in his statement that he cannot understand why you did not examine Superintendent Byrnes in as minute a manner as you did other witnesses before the Lexow committee. Will you answer him?" the reporter asked.

"Not a word—not a word will I say on that subject," said the Recorder, holding up his hand to indicate that questions were useless. "I must decline to be interviewed on that line."

A moment later he was in the sleigh and off at a lively clip.

MR. LEXOW'S BRIEF ANSWER.

The Only Way a "Deal" Could Have Been Effectual.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Senator Lexow gave out the following statement regarding Dr. Parkhurst's assertions to-day:

It is strange, indeed, that when the crucial point was reached and Byrnes was on the stand, as everybody knew he would be, last Saturday, nothing was suggested that was not done; and yet this criticism.

Mr. Moss, throughout the entire examination, stood at Mr. Goff's side and co-operated in the conduct of the inquiry. Obviously it is unnecessary to add anything to this.

I have too high a regard for Dr. Parkhurst to believe that he is actuated by any but the highest and purest motives in what he says or does. As to a "deal," it is plain that one could not be effectual unless through the co-operation of a majority of the committee, acting in conjunction with all the counsel.

The statement of this proposition is the best refutation of the charge. Let any one suggest a question that was not put, a charge that was not made, an indictment that was not brought—anything, in short, that was omitted, before they criticise.

To my mind, the meat of the statement is to be found in the declaration that the Senate committee has not covered all the corruption that exists in the Police Department, and that there still remains work for the Society for the Prevention of Crime to do. I wish them godspeed in the good work.

Mr. Lexow said that his committee would meet some day this week, probably to-morrow. The committee's report, which is to be presented to the State Senate, will not be ready for ten days or two weeks.

"Mere Allegations."

From The Commercial Advertiser.

If Dr. Parkhurst has any real knowledge of "a deal" now is the time to project it. But in order to do that he must prove beyond mere allegations that there was something to deal about.

"Lexow's Tribute to Byrnes."

From The Recorder.

Senator Lexow, the head of the great investigating committee, bears this high tribute to Superintendent Byrnes:

"There was not a bit of evidence to show that Superintendent Byrnes was guilty of corruption. And now, as a matter of fact, this city, this State, almost every State in the Union, was scraped as with a fine-tooth comb in order to get some evidence against him, but it could not be found. Byrnes was questioned on all the lines upon which the committee or its counsel had any information.

That is as high a tribute as was ever paid to any man. The Recorder has always believed that the great police officer was all right, and for that reason it has sustained him. Senator Lexow, speaking for his committee and its counsel, who to-day is the highest criminal Judge of this county, vindicates the soundness of our estimate of Byrnes as an official and a man.

"The Extravagant Manifesto."

From The Press.

An overwhelming majority of the friends of Dr. Parkhurst in this community will regret and condemn the extravagant manifesto in which he assails the Lexow committee, John W. Goff, and Superintendent Byrnes this morning. The Press has never hesitated to uphold Dr. Parkhurst when it believed him to be in the right, nor to criticise his course when it believed him to be in the wrong. In the present instance The Press is compelled to say—and it knows that its verdict will be generally indorsed by the intelligent and reputable citizens of New-York—that Dr. Parkhurst has taken a line of action directly opposed to the best public interests, to the cause of good government, and to the principles of truth and justice. His intemperate assault upon the very men who rendered the emancipation of this city possible will make the enemies of good government jubilant and cause amazement and sorrow among those who have steadfastly supported the work of municipal reform.

"Particularly Regrettable."

From The Tribune.

Dr. Parkhurst has won the respect and gratitude of the people of New-York in large measure by his resolute labors in behalf of honest government and his unswerving determination to repress crime. In bringing about the recent revolution it is the simple truth to say that his share was larger than that of any other individual.

It is particularly regrettable, therefore, that he should come out at this time with a violent attack on the Lexow committee and on Superintendent Byrnes. His immediate associates may applaud the long paper which Dr. Parkhurst has issued in the name of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but the sober judgment of the community will not approve it.

It is, in substance, a statement at inordinate length of Dr Parkhurst's personal hostility to Mr. Byrnes. He disavows, to be sure, any personal animus, but the document is sufficient proof that it exists. This attack is ill advised and ill timed. It is calculated to hinder rather than help the reforms which all men consider necessary.

Still, it does not alter the value of the services which Dr. Parkhurst has already rendered to the city. What effect it will have upon his future usefulness in this direction is a question that cannot now be answered.

"Dr. Parkhurst Attacks the Lexow Committee."

From The Herald.

In a statement published elsewhere in The Herald this morning Dr. Parkhurst savagely attacks the Lexow committee and does not spare its leading counsel, Mr. Goff, for not handling Superintendent Byrnes as "Williams was handled."

He admits that Superintendent Byrnes helped defeat Tammany and aided the committee in its work of probing the Police Department with so much success, but does not hesitate to declare that in showing the Superintendent any consideration for that public service the committee and its chief counsel "blundered and blundered badly." It was, he charges, "practically a deal."

In this connection it is interesting to note that Senator Lexow says that the city was "scraped as with a fine-tooth comb in order to get some evidence against Byrnes, but it could not be found. He was questioned upon all the lines on which the committee or its counsel had any information. If any one knew anything concerning his official career he should have informed us of it. Why didn't he come forward with it?"

"Some Danger Indeed."

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says that there was an agreement between the committee and Mr. Byrnes by which the latter was to be let down easy, but Chairman Lexow says that this is "a lie out of the whole cloth." There is some danger, indeed, that the zeal of Dr. Parkhurst for victims will lead him to go beyond the evidence, and thus nullify the great benefits he has gained in his remarkably successful crusade.

The Story of the Guinea.

In 1666 it was enacted that all persons might bring their gold and silver to the mint to be coined free of all charge. By the mint indentures the gold guinea was coined to be of the value of 20s. in silver, but no legal ratio was fixed between the coins; the public was to receive them at such a rating as it pleased. Guineas, instead of being current at 20s. according to the mint indentures, passed current at 22s. The silver coins became constantly more degraded, until at last they were clipped down to half their weight. After the great recoinage by William the Third, guineas were successively reduced by proclamation, and a Treasury warrant fixed that they should be received at the rate of 21s. 6d. at the Treasury. But still all the good silver coin disappeared from circulation as soon as it was issued from the mint.

In its perplexity the Government referred the whole matter to Newton, who showed that the true value of the guinea was only 20s. 8d., according to the market value of the metals, and that in consequence of this all the good silver was at once exported. He recommended that the guinea should be reduced to 21s. by way of experiment. This was accordingly done; but the guinea was still overrated by 4d., and the consequence was that there was no good silver in circulation during the whole of the century. It then became an established custom among merchants that all obligations became payable in gold only, so, ever since 1718 England has become a gold monometallic country, and in public estimation the standard was changed from silver to gold, although the obsolete and effete words of bimetallism lingered on in the statute book for another hundred years.

At the great recoinage of 1816, that which had become established by mercantile usage was enacted by law. Gold was adopted as the sole standard, and silver was coined only in limited amounts, and made legal tender for only 40s. Ever since then England has enjoyed the most perfect system of coinage ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and has been perfectly free from all coinage troubles.—The Nineteenth Century.

Paris Has a White Panther.

From The London Daily News.

Another zoological curiosity in the shape of a white panther is now attracting sightseers to the Jardin des Plantes. Our Paris correspondent says it is a most graceful being, and may be called the fair Caucasian of the panther tribe. It was captured in the Caucasus by Prince Gargarine, who thought he would contribute to the Franco-Russian friendly understanding by sending it to Paris. The passage from the port, where it was put on board a steamer coming to Marseilles, was very rough. The white panther suffered greatly, not apparently from seasickness, but from nervous alarm. The new-comer is the size of any other three-year-old creature of its race, but its snout is longer and narrower than one would expect in a feline. The eyes are glitteringly bright, and the bushy tail makes this panther seem an overgrown Angora species. The mustaches are short, the fur is thick and longer and more silky than that of the spotted panther; but I doubt whether it will, should it live to an old age, remain white. It appears that when caught the robe was more snowy. It is now taking a cream tinge, and faint spots are beginning to appear. M. Milne-Edwards considers it an interesting rarity. Its manners are gentle. The theory about its whiteness is that it was caused by an instinctive and unconscious attempt of ancestors to adapt themselves to a snowy region of the Caucasus. The long fur is taken to point to habitual residence in a cold climate.

January Dividends in Boston.

The interest money and dividends payable in Boston in January aggregate but $12,250,890, against $16,201,820 in January, 1894. The amount now payable is made up as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $4,396,453; city, State, and United States bonds, $1,837,303; miscellaneous bonds, $466,371; railroad dividends, $2,207,046; manufacturing dividends, $578,000; miscellaneous companies' dividends, $2,765,726.

The Promise Fulfilled.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Very Indignant Customer—That "One-Minute Toothache Cure" you sold me is a fraud, do you hear? It took it almost half an hour to act.

Druggist—How long did it ease your tooth?

"About a minute."

"Yes; that's the one-minute part of it."

EDOUARD PORTALIS'S LIFE

The Rise and Fall of a Brilliant Newspaper Man in Paris.

GRANDSON OF THE FAMOUS JURIST

He Acquired Ideas in the United States, Attacked the Empire, Wasted Fortunes in Journals, and Fell.

From The London Truth.

M. Edouard Portalis's sudden disappearance reminds me of the proverb about the pitcher that goes often to the well. If you did not know him during the siege of Paris you must have heard of him. He was then a handsome, thickly-gilded young man, with an air of high breeding, and was hotly denouncing Bazaine in La Vérité, a paper he had freshly founded. Portalis somehow knew, long before Bazaine was suspected, of the bargaining that was going on between him and Prince Frederick Charles. Nobody, however, believed the revelations, every one thinking that some little game was being played in making them. Why Portalis should be then held in suspicion it would be hard to say.

He had recently discovered the United States, and brought out (the Emperor being waning) an Opposition book about them. The suggestive title was "Self-Government and Caesarism." It was a good deal noticed by the press, but died in the cradle. Some thought it was a bid for the future favor of the Comte de Paris, others saw in it a holding of the candle to the Palais Royal, where Prince Napoleon headed an opposition. I dare say it was meant to be both. But the great aim of the author was to "percer."

He was born to a brilliant situation, but that did not satisfy him. His book was clever. Old truths were takingly vamped up, new ones were nicely served up. Had the Empire lasted, some handsome offer would have been made to Portalis, who wanted a seat in Parliament to begin with. But as it soon lurched over he missed his mark. His style was not to the taste of the rough and very-much-in-earnest admirers of Gambetta, Blanqui, and Felix Pyat. Provincial Conservatives who knew him held him to be a traitor.

Portalis had been in 1869, and with reason, suspected of writing the letters of "Alceste" in a daily paper. They were not a bad imitation of Junius. He took his pseudonym from Molière's thin-skinned misanthrope. Alceste, in these letters, attacked the vices of the Empire, and took a tone of austere virtue, exacerbated by the iniquities of the time. He attacked Ministers and courtiers, "but not an fond." The clattering of his lance against the cuirasses of those at whom he tilted gave the impression of mimic fight. The public preferred Rochefort's mixture of fun and venom. It was whispered (wrongly) that Portalis was the author of a lampoon on the Princess Metternich, for which Vermorel, who published it, was sent to prison.

It was also said that, on founding La Vérité, he had arranged with telegraphic clerks to obtain copies of spicy telegrams to great personages. I knew a telegraphic inspector who was on the lookout for proofs of the alleged arrangement. The Court had been startled by allusions in La Vérité to messages which the leading persons there had every interest in keeping quiet. Portalis at that time was singularly handsome, with an air of intelligence, and of high spirits toned down by good breeding. He was tall, had a fair, statuesque face, a gay, easy manner, and his chic was striking. His conversation flowed freely. It was seemingly frank when he wanted to persuade or to convert, or blame, that all he said was from the lips out. One also had the feeling of a hand of steel under his kid gloves.

I recollect before the siege a lady feeling curious as to Portalis's identity with Alceste. She asked him why he did not sign himself, instead, Alcibiades or Pericles. He fell into the trap, the compliment pleasing him and really fitting him. Answering her, he said that Alcibiades showed himself a person to be prosecuted under the Grammont law for cutting the dog's tail. To be a Pericles one should find an Aspasia.

Edouard Portalis picked up in the United States the editorial habit of keeping a "record" of public men. Originally he never meant to make a record that he kept for blackmailing work, whatever he may have since come to. They were merely intended to serve as self-defensive arms. He was ambitious, had an independent mind, and knew that if he climbed high, attempts would be made to dislodge him. I dare say that his ambition would have been soon satisfied in normal times. But events sudden and unexpected were constantly upsetting his calculations. The circumstances they gave rise to ill suited him. He, who had never eaten "la vache enragée," was among a parcel of struggle-for-lifers who had. Equally out of touch with Demos and the middling bourgeoisie, which has shoved to the top since 1879, he had no fulcrum anywhere. I suppose there must have been unsteadiness or unstableness somewhere in himself. Thus La Vérité was suppressed by Thiers because it showed up the cruelties of the Versaillists to Communist prisoners.

The editor then broke out in La Constitution on American-cum-Bonapartist lines. This paper was also suppressed for writing up Zola; but as the man behind it was irrepressible, La Constitution was succeeded by Le Corsaire, which was not a misnomer. MacMahon extinguishing this journal by a decree, M. Peyrat's Avenir National was purchased by Portalis. It had been always Republican, and was to be used as faseines are by a siege party, to hide the approaches of the Chislehurst party. The Prince Imperial's friends, when the purchase was effected, were feverishly active, and money was being freely spent to upset the republic. Prince Napoleon was also busy, but for himself; and the Comte de Paris was endeavoring to form a national party. "Caesarism, Democracy, Socialism" were made the catchwords of L'Avenir National.

The next move was to buy, for a sum of £60,000, Le Petit Lyonnais. The transaction took place fourteen years ago. Grévy and Gambetta were again hostile relations. There were fish to be caught in the water they troubled. But again the unexpected came in. Gambetta died. Wilson became master. Portalis got tired of Lyons and came back to Paris to revive La Vérité. He was then under the influence of a Polish Countess, whose deceased husband was connected with the Austrian Embassy under Von Beust. She wanted an army contract for alimentary grease. Lyons was not the place to secure it. He may not have known of her jobbing desires possibly he did not, for she went in for disinterested sentiments, and persuaded him that she took an interest in his journalistic work because he was clever, handsome, and original.

The best pens in the political and literary world were engaged for this fresh venture. The exposure of malpractices in high places was promised. There was a good deal of racket now and then about some freshly-scented-scandal. But it came to nothing. People got tired of La Vérité hanging fire when it went to shoot, and so a journal started regardless of expense and by a very clever man, found itself stranded. This did not discourage its editor. He tried again, this time with the purchase of the dying XIXe Siècle, the price of which he reduced to a halfpenny.

M. Portalis went to live in a gentlemanly style in a house of his own in the Rue Alphonse Neuville. Attempts were made by the Public Safety Department, under Constans, to break open his desks and safe. "Records" kept in the former were carried off. The "Recorder" was attacked at night and had a narrow escape of being killed. He then announced that his papers were in safety abroad. This caused a cessation of the burglaries and attacks. He never showed such talent as in the XIXe Siècle. The greater part of his fortune had melted away. This made him strenuous and put him on his mettle. But every party was against him, and Drumont eclipsed him in his attacking bubble companies and financists.

"Faute de grives, il faut manger des merles." The "thrushes" in the Portalis case were, if the warrant for apprehension has not been false witness, the gambling clubs of Paris, and the watering-place casinos. Monaco was let alone. M. Bertrand, manager of the Franco-American Club, was driven to pay for peace. He obtained, however, written proof that the price was 70,000f. M. Isidore Block, manager of the Cercle Taitbout, found out this when he was being screwed down. A "lady" has furnished proof, it is said, that the letters of "Un vieux Ponte," meant to frighten Block, were written by Portalis. Bref, "cette dame peut avoir beaucoup d'imagination." At any rate, warrants are out for Portalis and two other persons.

Portalis is grandson of the jurist who helped to compile the French Code, and carried Jewish emancipation further than Napoleon intended. He had for a partner in the work of compilation Baron Mounier, a deputy for Dauphiné in the States General, and successively a Revolutionist, a Mirabeauist, a Republican, and an Bonapartist. This Mounier had a daughter who became the wife of Portalis's son, who latter was a Receiver General of Taxes under Louis Philippe, and left large fortunes to all his children.

Edouard, who is now "wanted," had a large estate close to Orleans, where he used to give shooting parties. It was alive with game. He had other estates, and an income of about £4,000 out of the 3 per cents. His wife was an heiress. He did not gamble, he never let any woman enchain him, and he did not see the advantage of being talked of as the favored admirer of some brilliant actress or demi-mondaine. There was no harder worker as an editor. He was passionately fond of newspaper work. If he had begun fifteen or even ten years sooner, it might at once have led him to the highest fortune.

THE CITY LIBRARY AND ITS BOOKS.

Tucked Away in the City Hall Are Works of Historical Value.

The City Library, in one corner of the City Hall, is one of those byways of knowledge that are almost forgotten. The average citizen, desiring information about matters pertaining to the City Government does not know that there is a city library where he can obtain that information. Yet it is true that the city has established a library in which all facts of municipal affairs may be learned, free of charge, by any who choose to inquire.

It is called the City Library, although it is really the archive room of the Board of Aldermen. It contains an almost complete record of all that has been done by the legislative branch of the City Government since the beginning of things. It contains complete files of other records not easily accessible elsewhere. There are in this little library books and documents that are unique. Duplicates of many others cannot be bought, for they are not in the market. Among other books there is a complete and perfect set of the historic Valentine Manual. This is something that hardly any other library on earth possesses.

Up to 1892 this library was neglected. Its importance was overlooked. No appropriation was made for keeping it properly, and the room in which it is contained was allowed to become a lounging place for whoever chose to go there. Since that time, however, the place has been renovated. Mayor Gilroy, when he took office, placed a man of literary tastes and ability in charge of this library, instead of allowing the librarianship to remain, as it had been for a number of years, a sinecure for some small political worker who had to be rewarded in some way.

David A. Curtis, a veteran newspaper worker, was put in charge of the place. Under his administration the room is used strictly for its legitimate purpose as a library. Works have been classified and located. Some of the battered and torn volumes have been rebound, and some have been replaced. So far as it has been possible, without any appropriation, the work of the Librarian has been made serviceable to the public.

What remains to be desired is that this work of renovation and repair, begun by Mr. Curtis, should be carried on in the future, and that whether he shall remain, or whether some other capable man shall succeed him in the change of administration, he shall be supplied, whoever he may be, with the means to continually improve the library.

Hop Beds.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

In the good old colony times, and even later, a hop pillow was prescribed for sleeplessness, and now it is a hop bed which is to cure insomnia, to use the word exhumed from Plautus to serve the needs of pathology. The hop bed is about as comfortable as the corn-husk mattress of the country farmhouse, but it is fondly supposed to bring slumber. Hops and skips are natural companions, so it may be proper to say here that a London doctor introduced skipping as a form of exercise especially adapted to professional women who have not much time. Imagine a company of teachers, actresses, female doctors, artists, with a stray female minister, perhaps, skipping merrily through the public street! Cleopatra's forty paces of hopping would be a trifle by comparison.

Race of Vehicles Without Horses.

From The London Daily News.

Next year a curious race is to take place, the course being the highroad from Paris to Bordeaux. It will be a race of vehicles without horses. Electricity, or steam, or any other mechanical motive power, will be allowed, and competitors of all nations will be admitted. A committee, presided over by M. Marcel Deprez, the well-known electrician, has been formed to carry out the project, and already there are so many entries that 46,500f has already been subscribed. The first arrival will receive one-half of the total subscriptions. Bicycles and tricycles will form a class apart, special prizes amounting to 5,000f. being allotted to them. Vehicles that break down must be repaired only by the owners, with appliances specially carried for the purpose.

Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE.

Open October to June.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Thomasville, Ga.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL

OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.

For circulars, &c., address

WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK." Astor Place, New-York City.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

THE OGLETHORPE.

A PERFECT WINTER RESORT HOTEL.

Opens Jan. 5. Famous for its healthful climate, balmy sea air, aquatic sports, and fine drives through pine forests. Send for circular.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.

Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,

SUMMIT, N. J.

500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

Fifty minutes by Morris and Essex Railroad.

Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400-foot piazza inclosed in glass.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.

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FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.

A select home for permanent and transient guests.

SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

Instruction—City Schools.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK.

LANGUAGES,

AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,

89 West 42d St.

Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.

Bicycles.

HIDWELL-TINKHAM CYCLE CO.

'95 Models Stearns and Tourist, $85 to $125. Renting, Storage, Lockers, Repairs.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON DUCK, DYED Brown.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1425 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 4, 1894.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,500 yards of Cotton Duck, 6½ to 7 ounce, dyed brown, conforming strictly to sample that can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions of manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Cotton Duck," and addressed to the undersigned. JOHN R. MARSHALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Teachers Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, or suite, in 25-foot house; private table optional.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American Protestant woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference; city or country. 229 West 27th St., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family or for general housework in a flat. Present employer's, 9 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like a place for her Protestand chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend. Call, Wednesday, 9 to 12, at 16 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or general houseworker; good references. B. S., 151 East 26th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—An English lady would like daily engagements as companion to invalid or to teach young children. A., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 282 East 84th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is keut; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. Call, on Wednesday, at 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly competent; all kinds soups, desserts, made-up dishes; city or country; best city reference. 152 West 124th St.; ring Conington's bell.

COOK.—By young Scotch woman as cook; apartment house preferred; best of city reference from last place. 319 East 32d St., three flights up.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; six years' city references. Martin, 1,950 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—First-class; by Scotch Protestant woman; will assist with washing; in private family; good city reference. M. D., 207 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; understands her business in all branches; all kinds of entrées; city references. 1,052 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; coarse washing; city references; wages, $20. 113 West 56th St., McLane's bell.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman; first-class cook; best reference. A. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman; first-class cook; best reference. A. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. 148 East 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or widower, where one servant is kept. A. Knox, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a French girl as kitchenmaid, or to assist with cooking. 108 West 29th St. Annette.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; understands dressmaking perfectly; good packer; no objections to traveling; first-class city reference. E. L., 432 6th Av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands her duties as lady's maid; good seamstress and stylish hairdresser; in American family; good city reference. 328 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID and NURSE.—By refined North German as lady's maid, or nurse to grown children; reference. M. F., 504 East 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable colored woman to do work of any kind in private family; can give personal reference. 32 Cornelia St., third floor.

MAID.—By an educated North German Protestant; is a good seamstress and fine needlewoker; as maid to grown children; six years' best reference; no objection to country. 146 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; good dressmaker. E. B., 4 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class family washing; also gentlemen's; flannels, silks, curtains; best references. Stevens, 309 West 47th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid; assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Woman wishes work; good seamstress; also dressmaker. Mrs. Bronson, 118 Charles St., near Hudson St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent German girl; understands her business thoroughly. 41 East 59th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent waitress in a private family; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—To fill butler's place; best city references. P., 222 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

SEAL GARMENTS dyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 30th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler; perfectly competent and experienced; strictly sober, trustworthy, and steady man; tall, of neat appearance; willing and obliging; very good references; employer, with whom he has lived several years, can be seen. Schenling, 231 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced German man; well up in his duties; neat in his habits; quick at his work; temperate and industrious; takes special care in keeping silver and glass in thorough order; best city reference. V. C., Box 582 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family as first-class butler; willing, obliging; best city references. G. James, care Mr. Maurier, 134 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. "Donly," 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman; in private family; understands his duties; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best city references. J. M., 139 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; single; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly steady and experienced man; very obliging; three years' city references. M. C., 400 West 30th St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his duties, as will be seen by his references. G. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; understands his duties; city reference. A. N., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; is a first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. J. B., 491 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—English; first-class single hand or otherwise; good reference; neat and quick. C. K., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; experienced; tall; first-class; New-York and London reference. A. B., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 30; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; single; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. S., Box 97, 1,942 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out horses wishes to find situation for his man, whom he can highly recommend in every way as first-class coachman. Call at present employer's house, 102 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; best of reference from former and last employers. F. K., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By respectable single young man; strictly temperate; neat appearing; six years' best city reference; disengaged Jan. 1. Coachman, 225 West 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; highest references as to honesty and sobriety. J. T., 225 West 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 33d St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; will be found thoroughly efficient, willing, and obliging in every way. Best of city recommends. [illegible]

COACHMAN and DRIVER.—By competent young man; good driver; strictly sober; best references. 225 West 20th St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Poverty Would Be Pleasant.

From the Louisville Western Recorder.

If poor people were only willing to seem poor, they would find poverty pleasant. But they dread the contempt they imagine rich people feel for them on account of their poverty. Sometimes purse-proud persons do manifest a top-loftical scorn for poor people, but such purse-proud folk show by this that they are made fools by their money. It is a weakness in the poor to care for the supercilious silliness of the hair-brained rich, and the sensible rich should frown down all such silliness. No sensible person feels any contempt for the poor on account of their poverty, and what silly people think is no matter.

Watched as Well as Prayed.

From The Boston Budget.

From a London friend comes this little anecdote of a Glasgow minister. The reverend gentleman having observed that one of his congregation was in the habit of gazing about the church during prayers told him one day that he considered it would be more becoming in a worshipper to keep his eyes decently closed.

The man scowled. "Doesna the Scripture bid us watch as well as pray?" he replied. "And hoo can a body watch wi' their een steekit? Na, na; I'll just stan' and glower aboot as I hae aye dune."

Suspicious.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Wading ashore, Columbus drew his sword.

"I take possession of this land," he exclaimed, with emotion, "in the name of their most puissant Highnesses Ferdinand and Isabella."

The natives exchanged glances.

"Yes," they whispered among themselves, "he acts just like a promoter. That must be the name of his syndicate. Dear me."

Smart.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mr. Richmann—I don't demand that my daughter shall marry wealth, but I do insist that the man she marries shall have brains enough to get along in the world.

Young Slimpurse—Well, I think I've shown pretty good judgment in selecting a father-in-law, don't you?

The Latter-Day Child.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The end-of-the-century baby is a philosopher. A child was rebuked by her father for breaking a window, in a fit of temper. "This, my child," said the father, "is wickedness." "No, papa," replied the child, reprovingly, "it is heredity."

The Weather Man.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Many visitors come up here?" asked the sightseer.

"It all depends," said the weather man. "When I hit it in my predictions there doesn't

CLEAN STREET PROBLEMS

Some of the Difficulties to be Met by the New Commissioner.

COMPLEX QUESTIONS TO BE SOLVED

Col. Waring Is Now Studying the Department's Technicalities, with Mr. Andrews for a Tutor.

Col. George E. Waring will succeed William S. Andrews as Commissioner of Street Cleaning Jan. 15. By that time he will have studied the operations of this department under the outgoing Commissioner, and made the acquaintance of those of its personnel who have to render an account to and receive instructions from the Commissioner.

Mr. Andrews expected Mayor Strong would need him for some time, perhaps for months, until his successor was selected, but the decision in regard to Col. Waring having been made, Mr. Andrews exhibited no churlishness or disinclination to tell or show him in absolute good faith all that he desired to know or see.

The present Commissioner and Col. Waring have already discussed the operations of the department, and to-day they meet to go over technicalities and the routine. The new Commissioners will become acquainted with the present staff and the district officers, and form an idea of the changes to be made, in order that the community may get full value for the appropriation of $2,396,000 for 1895.

Before Col. Waring is Commissioner of Street Cleaning he will have learned of the difficulties with which his department has to contend, and how to avoid pitfalls that are set for a new incumbent of the office, while he will no doubt have decided on radical changes in the personnel of the bureau, and on which legislation is most urgently needed.

The chief problems to be solved are the efficacy of the present patrol "system," the wisdom of the prohibitory enactment in favor of "American Citizens," the doubt which exists in regard to the application and validity of the veteran statutes, the removal of snow and ice, the collection of ashes and garbage, and the question of separate receptacles for them and their disposition, as well as the disposal of other collections in street cleaning.

Another question is how far the malign influence of politics affects the operation of the Street Cleaning Department.

Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that he was too busy to discuss the affairs of his department satisfactorily, but that Col. Waring would have the full benefit of what experience he might possess, and that any suggestion asked for would be met heartily and frankly.

Mr. Andrews did not care to enter into the question of politics, but said that the present system of paying annual salaries to about 2,000 sweepers, drivers, and other permanent employes had left only little for the politicians, who, under the old system, were able to crowd their protégés on the pay rolls at election time and leave them in the lurch after election day.

Such employes as are paid at an annual rate could not be considered civil-service men, as they had only to pass a physical examination, and their dismissal was a question of conscience with the Commissioner. Dismissals were for cause, the Commissioner assuming the responsibility, and the only remedy was by certiorari proceedings.

The question of the application of the laws in regard to veterans was in abeyance, as the Corporation Counsel had not complied with a request for an opinion on the subject. While, so far, veterans had not in any way been ignored in making appointments, an opinion from the Corporation Counsel might be such as to render legislation imperatively necessary to enable the Commissioner to rid himself of incompetent men or sinecurists, so as to have a staff of industrious and capable subordinates. In the case of district superintendents and foremen, this would be a primary necessity.

Of the law which compels the selection of none but American citizens as employes of the Street-Cleaning Department, Mr. Andrews said that, while it was a proper enactment in the case of prominent employes, it operated to disadvantage when it became necessary to secure the services of many able-bodied men in an emergency such as a snowfall. The tendency among men who have passed the probationary term of citizenship is to earn their own bread less laboriously than when green immigrants, so that on becoming eligible for appointment or temporary hire, under this law their physical condition had degenerated.

In crises like the present one the American citizens willing to work to rid the streets of snow and ice were, as a rule, poverty stricken and ill fed. They did less work than aliens with muscle, and soon became exhausted.

Irish emigration has almost ceased, so that the brawny men who were depended on before the prohibitory law was passed could not be found.

But from Italy came about the very best class of laborers that could be had for street-cleaning work in emergencies, and were there a provision of law which would permit of their employ, time and money would be economized by their selection in preference to men of inferior physique and low vitality, but possessors of certificates of citizenship.

Col. Waring will have to-day the benefit of an object lesson in freeing the streets of snow and ice. Commissioner Andrews and General Superintendent Robbins were out Monday night looking after the extra men and carts engaged on the work in the chief thoroughfares, and this afternoon a large force of extra laborers and carts will be added and the work of clearing the streets will be general. The force at work yesterday was about 2,000 men and 800 carts, and among the streets cleaned up were Broadway and Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets.

Col. Waring will no doubt have formed a decided opinion on the necessity of a suitable plant for street-cleaning operations before he succeeds Mr. Andrews. The present Commissioner has from time to time insisted that the department is not properly equipped.

The questions affecting the domestic disposition of ashes and garbage, whether they shall be collected mixed or put from houses in separate receptacles, and the disposition of these and other collections of street cleaning, are in abeyance. A well-devised plan of cremation or baking of such products would be a wide step toward rendering street-cleaning methods less complicated and embarrassing and more economical.

Mayor Grant in 1891 selected as an Advisory Committee on the subject of street cleaning Morris K. Jesup, Thatcher M. Adams, Dear C. F. Chandler, D. H. King, Jr., and Col. Francis V. Greene. They considered the subject one month, and made recommendations whose adoption bettered the system appreciably. Just now some of the findings and suggestions of the committee are interesting and of value.

In answer to the question: "Is the present law adequate, and, if not, what additional legislation is required?" the committee replied:

"In our opinion the present law is entirely adequate to secure the cleaning of the streets and keeping them clean, provided it is efficiently administered and the Commissioner of Street Cleaning has the active and cordial co-operation of the Mayor, the Police Force and Police Justices, the Department of Health, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Without such co-operation at all times no legislation in our judgment will secure clean streets; with it the present law is sufficient.

Again, in answering a request to discover the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the streets the committee reported:

"We have pointed out the causes which lie within the control of the Mayor and Commissioner, but there are other causes wholly beyond the control of the Street-Cleaning Department and almost, if not quite, equally important. The most serious of these, in our opinion, is the constant disregard of the law and ordinances in regard to cleanliness, and the total neglect of the police force to attempt to enforce these ordinances; largely because, as alleged by the police, the Police Justices are more apt to reprimand the policeman for making such arrests than to punish the offender. The most efficient organization of the Street-Cleaning Department would be powerless, and an unlimited appropriation would be insufficient to overcome this obstacle. The only remedy is a vigorous enforcement of the law."

Taking the laws and ordinances regulating the conduct of householders and citizens with respect to cleanliness, the committee found that they sought the accomplishment of the following:

First—Provision of suitable receptacles for ashes and garbage strong enough to contain the material without leakage or permitting the escape of any of it.

Restriction of the amount of material to be placed in each receptacle, the limit of filling allowed being a line four inches below the top of the vessel.

Third—Forbidding interference with such receptacle by any persons not for that purpose authorized.

Fourth—Keeping the entire area of the sidewalk, between the curb and the stoop line, free from these receptacles by prescribing the space between the stoop line and the house line of the premises as their proper location.

Fifth—Absolute prohibition to all persons to place any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, filth, dirt, or rubbish of any kind whatever in any gutter, street, lane, alley, or any place in the city. Even shaking and beating of mats, carpets, and clothes in the streets is forbidden.

The conclusions of the committee were:

"Theoretically, under the operation of these laws, New-York should be one of the cleanest cities in the world; practically, it is one of the dirtiest, because they are so habitually violated and so feebly enforced as to become dead letters."

Commissioner Andrews last Spring made the following statement and remonstrance:

"It is, however, impossible to keep all the streets clean or free from mud or dust, or neat in appearance, so long as the street-car companies are permitted to sand their tracks, and the people are not prevented from littering the streets with rubbish swept from their stores and houses. Where pavements are torn up or sand is spread over those newly laid, there cannot be any effective street cleaning.

"The objectionable practice of leaving the street sweepings upon the streets in piles, to be subsequently carted away, has been necessarily continued. I have, however, in contemplation a system by which the sweepings will be taken up at the time of sweeping and removed without creating dust; and also a plan for the removal of ashes and garbage in covered trucks, without the annoyance occasioned by the ash carts now in use."

BIDS FOR GUN CARRIAGES

A Time Clause Which Makes Trouble for the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Proposals have been opened at the War Department for supplying gun carriages for the ten-inch coast defense rifles. Among the bidders were the Pond Machine Company of New-York, Philadelphia Engineering Works, Bethlehem Steel Company, Farrell Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia, Conn.; Robert Poole & Son, Baltimore; William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; Southwark Foundry and Machinery Company, Philadelphia; Welman Machine Works, Lebanon, Penn.; Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence; William Tod & Co., Youngstown, Ohio, and the Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance, Ohio.

The bidders were required to specify a time within which the carriages could be delivered, and this clause, which is variously met, together with the different amounts named by the bidders, will make necessary careful calculation before a decision as to awards can be made by the department. The lowest bidder is the Pond Machine Company of New-York, at $14,273 each, and the highest the Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance, Ohio, at $19,278 each.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN ALABAMA.

Two Masked Men Plunder the Express Car and Make Their Escape.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—Two masked men stopped the Alabama Great Southern passenger train near York, Ala., last night, and robbed the express car of its contents. The robbers boarded the train near Livingston, ten miles north of York, as passengers. Before the conductor got around they sneaked out on the platform, where they masked themselves, and, as the express messenger happened to open the car door, they covered him with a pistol, and entered in that manner. Still covering him, they forced him to open the safe, and give up the contents.

They rode to a point near York, pulled the bell-cord, and jumped off, and made for the woods before passengers or conductor knew about the matter. The officials of the road have no idea as to the identity of the robbers. They have put dogs and detectives on their track. The quantity of money stolen is supposed to have been several thousand dollars, although the precise amount is not known.

FOUND DEAD IN A PASTURE

Heart Failure Resulting from Violent Exercise in Driving Golf Stakes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—The body of Paul Alexander, son of A. M. Alexander, for many years member of Congress from the Paris (Mo.) district, and a member of the law firm of Stocking & Alexander of this city, was found in a pasture near Independence this afternoon. It was at first reported that Alexander had been murdered, but it afterward developed that he died from heart failure.

He had been driving golf stakes, and it is supposed that the violent exercise aggravated a heart affection with which he was afflicted. Mr. Alexander was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Festivities at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 1.—The North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday night.

Watch meetings were held last night in the First and Grace Methodist Churches and the Baptist Church. The service at the First Methodist Church was conducted by the Epworth League.

The Riverside Gun Club will have a match to-morrow, the targets to be live pigeons.

"Only a Private," an original military drama, in three acts, was given in the Opera House last night under the management of the Second Brigade, Signal Corps, N. G. N. J.

The Young Men's Institute gave a ball in the Town Hall last night.

His Present Was a Brick.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—Michael Norton and Jacob Dunzinski are rival saloon keepers at Third and Henderson Streets.

Dunzinski's New Year's present this morning was a brick. It came through his window at 1 o'clock.

He ran out to see who threw the brick. A man on the opposite side of the street fired a pistol at him. The ball hit his right cheek, but the wound is slight.

Dunzinski caused the arrest of Norton. A policeman who heard the shot says Norton was behind his bar. But Norton was held.

Killed at a Railroad Crossing.

BATH, Me., Jan. 1.—As the Pullman train was approaching Bath Station, at 1:40 this morning, it struck a hack containing William Thompson, nephew of Judge William L. Putnam; Miss Catherine M. Patten, and Miss Jennie Harvey. The hack was crushed and Miss Patten was killed. Thompson was badly cut, and Miss Harvey was slightly injured. Miss Patten was the daughter of George Patten, was eighteen years old, and one of the leading society young women of the city.

What! what! comfort going out of fashion? Impossible! Ulsters $18 to $35: tough and warm, or luxurious and warm, or tough, luxurious, and warm—warm anyway.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Wednesday, Jan. 2d.

Annual Sale of Linens,

including our recent importations of Damask, Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases of the finest quality.

Important features of this sale are :—

Damask Table Cloths, Napkins to match.

Damask by the yard.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Linen and Turkish Bath Towels.

Buffet and Tray Cloths.

These are special selections for the sale to which the present prices can only apply.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AN EXPLOSION OF SEWER GAS

A Building Damaged and Seven Men Somewhat Hurt in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—A building was wrecked and seven people were badly injured here this evening by an explosion of sewer gas. The cover was blown off the manhole at Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue, and the concussion which followed could be heard several blocks away. The front walls of the Lincoln Hotel, a five-story tenement house, were badly cracked, windows and floors were twisted out of place, and the structure looks as if it had passed through a severe earthquake.

Mr. Stafford and his wife, who are proprietors of the building, were sitting in a front room on the second floor, and say that they were thrown four feet away. A heavy safe on the second floor was thrown from an improvised foundation to the floor. Timothy Gerry, Jacob Cohen, John Clark, Terry Van Skye, Henry Worthington, George Hartley, and Patrick Ryan were injured. Gerry was a bartender in a saloon on the first floor of the house. He was blown ten feet and badly bruised. Cohen was walking on the street. His head was badly crushed, and he was taken to the hospital together with Van Skye, who was also on the sidewalk and hit by a flying stone. The other men were in the building, and are painfully, though not seriously, wounded. The pavement for twenty feet around the manhole was torn up.

Syrian Food and Cooking.

Few things mark a race more distinctly than its food, and the food of the Syrians is the bridge which Europeans seldom cross. It is easier to force the mind to take the bend of Oriental roots than to command the stomach to receive and assimilate the native food. The Syrian dishes contain every irritant which dyspeptics in the West (and peptics also) shun. The European seeks in vain the succulent pilaffs which the Armenian cooks of Constantinople prepare with so much skill. He is offered for his daily fare a succession of unpalatable dishes, consisting chiefly in preparations of the fresh, hard, rancid mutton, which constitutes the only animal food in use. This is cooked in oils, in spices, and in pinguidinous sauces, to which are added strongly-flavored vegetables.

The national dish, consisting of crushed wheat and meat, reduced into a paste by the action of a pestle, is in itself a sufficient indication of the fermentary nature of Syrian food, and yet this dish is almost a luxury which the poor are seldom able to procure! Palates, no doubt, are formed in infancy, and we must not, therefore, too hastily judge the Eastern cuisine by Western tastes. The prevalence of dysentery, however, shows that the coarse fare is not without its dangers.—The Fortnightly Review.

A Sleighing Party Run Down.

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 1.—As the 6:30 train on the Fitchburg Railroad was coming in this afternoon, a sleigh containing Charles Brooks, aged sixty; his daughter Ada, aged about twenty-five, and Tennis Bergeron, a boy about fifteen, attempted to cross the tracks at the Water Street crossing, when the engine struck the sleigh squarely, throwing it and its occupants nearly 100 feet, killing all three instantly, although the horse escaped.

An Old Man Takes Poison.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 1.—John Freeman, about seventy-two years old, committed suicide in his room at the home of his son-in-law, Abram B. Stryker, 247 South Jefferson Street, last night, by taking a spoonful of rat poison. He was found two or three hours later. He owned a little house, upon which a mortgage was soon to be foreclosed, and this made him despondent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—585 Eleventh Avenue; David Jacob; tenement; damage, $175.
1:25 A. M.—57 East Twelfth Street; damage, $50.
1:30 A. M.—56 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Paul Terstel; flat; damage, $25.
2:15 A. M.—36 East Broadway; Abram Ramaport; box factory; damage slight.
3:10 A. M.—389 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; John R. Coster; dwelling; damage, $3,500.
5:30 A. M.—520 Ninth Avenue; Philip Witts; dwelling; damage slight.
8:50 A. M.—1,103 Park Avenue; Abraham Walker; tenement; damage, $10.
10:30 A. M.—West Fifty-ninth Street; George Kick; flat; no damage.
10:30 A. M.—Roof; 367 West Thirty-fifth Street; damage, $100.
11:15 A. M.—358 West Forty-fifth Street; Alice Dodge; dwelling; damage, $25.
11:30 A. M.—856 Lexington Avenue; Lawrence Planet; dwelling; damage slight.
11:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Colored Orphan Asylum; damage, $200.
12:35 P. M.—1,620 Madison Avenue; no damage.
12:45 P. M.—228 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Louis W. Schultze; dwelling; damage, $50.
1:30 P. M.—10 East Twenty-eighth Street; dwelling of James Vitromile; damage, $10.
2:20 P. M.—135 West Twenty-third Street; Photo-Engraving Company; damage slight.
4:15 P. M.—1,891 Second Avenue; occupied by Salvator Diggo and others; damage, $150.
5:20 A. M.—106 West Houston Street; William F. Schmidt; damage, $300.
5:30 P. M.—1,677 Third Avenue; Joseph Sicel; damage, $1,000.
6 P. M.—421 East Eighteenth Street; David Schonbaum; damage slight.
6:15 P. M.—65 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Thomas Sammon; damage, $25.
6:28 P. M.—216 Elizabeth Street; Catherine Donnelly; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—236 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Joseph Gutirris; damage, $10.
7:30 P. M.—229 West Forty-third Street; Madge Bean; damage, $600.
7:55 P. M.—365 Bleecker Street, occupied by Joseph Phele; damage trifling.
10:30 P. M.—King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; occupied by the Washington Heights Pleasure Club; no damage.

Deutsch & Co
Fifth Avenue.
Cor. 22d St.

Rich Furs.

REMOVAL BARGAINS.

Our Trade Mark Guarantees Quality, Style, Fit, & Finish.

China Seal Circular Capes, $10; Formerly $35.

Astrakhan Circular Capes, $18; Formerly $40.

Persian Lamb Circular Capes, $25; Formerly $50.

Alaska Sable Circular Capes, $85; Formerly $125.

Persian Lamb Stylish Coats, $135; Formerly $200.

Dark Mink Circular Capes, $250; Formerly $500.

Alaska Seal Stylish Coats, $275; Formerly $450.

Many other bargains too numerous to mention.

DEUTSCH & CO., 5th Av., cor. 22d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The evening educational classes of the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, will begin their second-term work this evening. This school is doing a valuable work in providing instruction for young men engaged in machine shops, electric plants, and manufactories. The class enrollment is over 400, and it is composed entirely of young men between seventeen and thirty-five years old.

—Hannah Green of 90 Delancey Street reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that her cousin, Lillie Smith, twenty-four years old, has been missing since last Sunday afternoon from her home at 344 East Sixth Street. She went out to visit a friend and did not return. It is supposed that she was taken sick in the street and removed to some hospital.

—The Ward Line steamship Orizaba, which arrived here yesterday, brought a troupe of actors from Havana, where they presented the "Passion Play" with success. They are on their way to their homes on the continent, and will sail for Havre on the French line steamer Saturday.

—Commissioner Bell of the Park Board was the first one to make a New Year's present to Central Park. He sent a fine big white rabbit yesterday to the Arsenal. It will be added to the collection.

—The annual dinner of the First Panel Sheriff's Jury will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at Delmonico's.

Brooklyn.

—While the ball of Lodge No. 15 of the Ancient Order of Hiberians was in progress early yesterday in Tammany Hall, Pacific and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, a man sneaked up stairs and stole a box containing $48, the proceeds of the sale of tickets, hat checks, &c. He was seen and chased, but escaped. The ball broke up soon after the theft was discovered.

—James Cavanagh, forty years, no home, fell off a tug into the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was rescued, but died from the chill.

Long Island.

—Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County took possession of his office in the County Court House at Long Island City at noon yesterday. He appointed N. J. Baker of Jamaica Under Sheriff. Friends of Sheriff Doht presented him with a gold badge of office. The badge contains eight large diamonds and is said to have cost $1,100.

—The Northport Board of Health closed the schools in that place in the middle of December owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever. The schools were to have opened to-day, but several new cases of the disease have been reported, and the Health Board directed that the schools should remain closed for two weeks longer.

—Mayor Sanford of Long Island City yesterday appointed David W. Murphy as a member of the Board of Education from the First Ward to succeed Daniel Kennedy.

—The warehouse of the East River Beef Company in Front Street, Long Island City, was damaged by fire $2,000 yesterday morning.

—Long Island City policemen and firemen had to pay their fares on the local railroads yesterday.

Yonkers.

—The last year has been one of substantial advancement and progress for Yonkers. It has seen the completion of the handsome new St. John's Riverside Hospital, in Ashburton Avenue, through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran; the substitution of a handsome row of new buildings on the site of the little tinderboxes, which were burned in Warburton Avenue; the erection of new schoolhouses, and the enlargement of the plant of the electric railroad through more streets and avenues.

—The Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union has elected the following new officers: President—Frederick J. Kearns; Vice President—John Kiley; Recording Secretary—Frank Madden; Financial Secretary—Thomas Burke; Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Bracken; Treasurer—James Duffy; Delegate to the Convention—John Meehan; Alternate—William Towers.

—All the clubs of the city had "open house" yesterday. At the Park Hill Country Club there was bowling all day for prizes, and skating and tobogganing, for which the ice and snow were in fine condition. A children's carnival was held on the ice in the afternoon.

—The Palisade Boat Club will give an entertainment this evening in the bowling alley building of the club. Dr. W. K. Otis, a prestidigitateur of ability, will give a performance of legerdemain, and Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, of New-York, will furnish amusement in their line.

—In the partition suit of James Walsh against Ellen Walsh, John W. Alexander, the referee, sold the house and lot, at 64 St. Mary Street, to Jacob Read for $1,500.

—The Young Men's Christian Association yesterday received the Young People's Societies of the various churches, and in the afternoon refreshments were served.

—Joseph Simpson has sold to Rosette Simpson the property on the west side of Palisade Avenue, north of Ashburton Avenue, 50 by 110, for $4,000.

—The City Club entertained visitors at the clubhouse yesterday in hospitable fashion, and a lunch was served during the afternoon and evening.

—The Yonkers Bowling Association had the alleys open all day yesterday and last evening, and spread a fine lunch for the members and visitors.

—The Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club last evening gave a reception, which was a pleasant affair.

—The City Hospital starts the new year with no patients in the wards.

Westchester County.

—The Court of Sessions will resume business this morning in White Plains, and continue until the criminal docket is cleared as far as possible.

—The Board of Supervisors has made the subject of county roads a special order for to-day's session.

—There were fine sleighing and skating in Westchester County yesterday.

Keene Says He Is Not Ill.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 1.—Tragedian Keene denies the story of his illness. He has a slight cold, but was walking about the streets to-day, and will open here to-morrow night.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE.

LADIES' CLOAKS, SUITS, and FURS.

Jackets.

Cheviot Jackets, three-quarter length, coat back, full sleeves,

4.98; Former price 8.75.

Cheviot Jackets in Namby effects, coat backs,

5.98; Formerly 9.98.

Long Jackets of Chinchilla Cloth, half lined with silk, tight fitting,

9.75; Formerly 17.98.

Cheviot Cloth Long Jackets, Tight fitting, coat back, extreme French Sleeves,

7.98; Formerly 14.50.

Long, tight-fitting Jackets of Persian Boucle Cloth, half silk lined, Velvet Collar,

14.75; Formerly 26.50.

Furs.

Russian Lynx Sweep Capes, lined throughout with Heavy Satin,

6.75; Formerly 9.50.

Full Sweep Capes, of Astrachan Fur, lined with Heavy Silk,

10.98; Formerly 17.50.

Circular Capes of Canada Seal, Heavy Satin linings,

14.75; Formerly 19.98.

Electric Seal Sweep Capes, Collar and Edging of Alaska Sable,

19.98; Formerly 27.50.

Wool Seal Capes, full circular shapes, Satin lined,

19.98; Formerly 29.75.

Suits.

Outing Costumes of Novelty Hopsacking, latest shapes,

29.98; Formerly 37.00.

Walking Suits of Black Cheviot, Long and Short Coat effects, Satin linings,

19.98; Formerly 37.50.

Black Cheviot Street Costumes, Short Jacket effects,

9.98; Formerly 19.75.

Combination Suits of Crepon and Cheviot Skirts, with Silk Waists,

19.98; Formerly 34.75.

LADIES' VELOUR AND CLOTH CAPES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

READY FOR THEIR EXAMINATIONS

The West Point Cadets Will Begin Their Semi-Annual Ordeal To-day.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The cadets at the Military Academy enjoyed New Year's Day in the regular, old-fashioned way. Coasting along the dock road was enjoyed by officers and cadets. Visiting, beyond the ordinary social calls, was entirely dispensed with, and the boys will answer reveille before daylight to-morrow without headache or remorse, but with much anxiety as to what the next two weeks may bring forth.

At 8 o'clock the command "March off to your sections" will have a different meaning, as a committee of the Academic Board will be in waiting to pass on the recitations, and place on record the results of last year's work. The Academic Board, which is divided into two committees, will sit in the library and lecture room of the Philosophical Department to conduct the semi-annual examinations.

The annual ball of Ryder Post, G. A. R., was held at Stephens's Hotel last night. The Military Academy Band furnished the music. The ballroom was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. A supper was served at midnight. Two hundred sat at the table. Assemblyman Louis F. Goodsell was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A fire was discovered last night in the Joslyn Building, in which is the Post Office, at West Winifred, Herkimer County. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Eight buildings were either destroyed or gutted, including a bank. The fire is supposed to have originated in the feed store of Charles Garlock, in the rear of the Joslyn Building. During the progress of the fire a falling beam fractured the collar bone of James Burns. West Winfield has no fire department, it having defeated measures to establish fire protection by votes last Fall.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1.—Fire at Port Tampa City, at 4 o'clock this morning, destroyed twenty-five freight cars loaded with phosphate, two express cars, two passenger coaches, one mail car, and the engine-carsheds of the South Florida Railroad, operated by the Plant system.

Our Great January Silk Sale

Will commence To-day, January 2nd.

The goods will be of the same character as we regularly have in stock.

50,000 yards selected at our Stock Inventory and comprising Rich Novelties for day and evening wear; Plain and Fancy Colored Dress Silks and Satins, Skirting and Lining Silks, in great variety.

250 pieces of Black Silks, including Fancies, at manufacturers' cost.

IN THE BASEMENT.

The variety in style, the completeness of assortment and the remarkable value obtainable, will reward a careful examination. The prices in this department will range from 25 cents to $1.00 a yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair, westerly winds, decreasing in force. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, fair, warmer, westerly, shifting to southerly, winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer on the eastern coast, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, light snow in western portion, fair in eastern portion, light variable winds. KENTUCKY, local snows in western, fair in eastern portion, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, except light snows in extreme southern portion, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, warmer in southeastern portion, southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, clearing in the early morning, fair Wednesday, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southwesterly winds.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions and on the Middle Atlantic coast, and fallen in all other districts. Snow has fallen in Arkansas, Southern Missouri, and Indian Territory, except for snow flurries about the lower lakes and the Northwest; the rest of the country is free from precipitation. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the Eastern Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. In other districts the temperature has remained nearly stationary. Light snows are indicated for the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and fair weather will prevail in all other districts. The temperature will rise in the Middle Atlantic States, and will remain nearly stationary in the other districts.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Edmund Ocumpaugh, one of the leading business men of Rochester, N. Y., a millionaire, and Director in several banks, died in that city yesterday. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a Trustee of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, and also of Syracuse University.

—Mrs. Mary Penfold Berrien Mitchell, widow of Justice William Mitchell of the Supreme Court of this State, died yesterday at her home, 60 West Ninth Street. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

—Edward Albro, one of the most prominent citizens of Halifax, N. S., having been for fifty years engaged in the hardware business, died yesterday, aged eighty-eight.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 1.—The house occupied by Sarah Ives, two miles north of Mill Creek, in Alpine Township, caught fire to-day and was consumed. Mrs. Ives, eighty-three years old, and an invalid, was burned to ashes. The cause of the fire was a defective chimney.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 1.—William Patton and his son-in-law, B. F. Halliday, were killed at Waco, on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, to-day. They were in a wagon, and were struck by a shifting engine at the crossing.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 1.—J. A. Huntoon, Treasurer of Lyon County, was found dead in his home at Dayton yesterday, shot in the head. Foul play is suspected, although some say it was suicide.

Golden Wedding in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Nickerson celebrated their golden wedding to-night, at their residence in North Ash Street. Many handsome presents were received.

Our Annual Linen Sale

Commencing to-day will be one of unusual interest; for several months we have been making careful preparation for it, and have secured a number of most desirable lots of high-grade goods—table linen by the yard, table cloths and napkins in all sizes, towels, hemstitched table linens, &c., which we shall offer at about

33 1/3 %

discount. Also exceptional values in Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases.

A printed list of particulars of goods in this sale will be mailed on request.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

"THE LINEN STORE,"

14 West 23d St., New-York.

Life of a Mediaeval City.

The life of a mediaeval city was a succession of hard battles to conquer liberty and to maintain it. True, that a strong and tenacious race of burghers had developed during those fierce contests; true, that love and worship of the mother city had been bred by these struggles, and that the grand things achieved by the mediaeval communes were a direct outcome of that love. But the sacrifices which the communes had to sustain in the battle for freedom were, nevertheless, cruel, and left deep traces of division on their inner life as well.

Very few cities had succeeded, under a concurrence of favorable circumstances, in obtaining liberty at one stroke, and these few mostly lost it equally easily; while the great number had to fight fifty or a hundred years in succession, often more, before their rights to free life had been recognized, and another hundred years to found their liberty on a firm basis—the twelfth century characters thus being but one of the stepping-stones to freedom.

In reality, the mediaeval city was a fortified oasis amid a country plunged into feudal submission and it had to make room for itself by the force of its arms. In consequence of the causes briefly alluded to in the first part of this paper, each village community had gradually fallen under the yoke of some lay or clerical lord. His house had grown to be a castle, and his brothers in arms were now the scum of adventurers, always ready to plunder the peasants. In addition to three days a week which the peasants had to work for the lord, they had also to bear all sorts of exactions for the right to sow and to crop, to be gay or sad, to live, to marry, or to die. And, worst of all, they were continually plundered by the armed robbers of some neighboring lord, who chose to consider them as their master's kin, and to take upon themselves, their cattle, or their crops the revenge for a feud he was fighting against their owner. Every meadow, every field, every river, and road around the city, and every man upon the land belonged to some lord.—The Nineteenth Century.

A constant cough with failing strength and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat ills in Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant.—Advertisement.

Wednesday
Jan. 2-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

Brig. Gen. F. C. McLewee,
Inspector General.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Flagler,
Chief of Ordnance.

Brig. Gen. William C. Wallace,
Judge Advocate General.

Brig. Gen. M. O. Terry,
Surgeon General.

Brig. Gen. Edmund Hayes,
Chief of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll,
Chief of Artillery.

Brig. Gen. W. S. C. Wiley,
Quartermaster General.

Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum,
Paymaster General.

Brig. Gen. E. C. O'Brien,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Brig. Gen. B. M. Whitlock,
General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Col. Archibald Rogers,
Aide de Camp.

Col. Charles F. James,
Aide de Camp.

THE NEW SHERIFF'S DAY

Visits the Ludlow Street Jail and Shakes Hands in His Office.

RECORDER GOFF INTRODUCED TO HIM

In the List of Those Who Will Assist Him Are Many Old Employes —Has Given the Salary No Thought.

Edward J. H. Tamsen, the new Sheriff, assumed the duties of his office yesterday at noon. It was the first time in nearly forty years, except when Peter Bowe and Alexander V. Davidson, Irving Hall men, were Sheriffs, that Tammany Hall had relinquished its hold upon the office.

Sheriff Tamsen was sworn in last Saturday by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, so that the only formality that remained was the turning over of the keys.

Mr. Tamsen and the retiring Sheriff, John B. Sexton, met at Ludlow Street Jail at 10 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners, including Samuel C. Seely, were marched out before the new Sheriff, and placed in his custody. The heavy keys of the jail were also handed to him. The old Under Sheriff, William H. McDonough, and the new Under Sheriff, Henry H. Sherman, were among those present at the jail.

Mr. Tamsen, after being introduced to the officials of the jail, swore in the men whom he had retained, and those he had appointed.

To Henry F. Raabe, who has been a clerk in the Grand Street Station of the Post Office, and whom he appointed as Warden of the jail in place of ex-Senator John Fox, the Sheriff turned over the keys and prisoners.

Then, accompanied by Mr. Sexton, Mr. McDonough, and ex-Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, whom he has appointed as his counsel, the Sheriff went to his office, in the County Court House, where a large crowd of his personal friends, politicians, and representatives of the German-American Reform Union were waiting to congratulate him.

August Kleinau, who is a member of the firm of auctioneers whom the Sheriff will appoint as soon as Mayor Strong grants him a license; Charles Lutz, Edward Detman, Fritz Querthler, Henry Raabe, and Walter Henning presented him with a large floral basket.

The Sheriff thanked them, and handshaking began. It lasted for about an hour.

Sheriff Tamsen soon afterward announced the names of those who will assist him, many of them being old officials. The list is as follows:

Charles F. MacLean, counsel.
H. H. Sherman, Under Sheriff.
Deputies—Henry Mulvaney, Victor Heimburger, James Carraher, Frank J. Walgering, Peter McGinness, Charles M. Loub, Walter Henning, James Fay, Frank J. Butler, Andrew J. McGivney, James L. Stewart, and Henry Lipsky.

Assistant Deputies—David Hirsch, Henry Ried, William Southwick, F. J. Burns, Morris Jacoby, George B. Gifford, Victor Fiedler, D. J. McAllister, Leon Levi, Edward Scully, and Alexander Kaiser.

Receiving Clerk—Max C. Wildanauer; Auditor—Edward H. Warker; Cashier—Charles W. Brant; Order of Arrest Clerk—George A. Weaver, Bond Clerk—Arthur W. Levvy; Private Secretary—Henry Oviatt; Assistant Receiving Clerk—H. H. Mutschen; Clerk to the Under Sheriff—Conrad Muller; Jury Clerk—Martin Stemme; Messenger—James Rickard.

Ludlow Street Jail Officers—Henry F. Raabe, Warden; Charles F. Wellsh and Philip H. Kullman, assistant clerks; John F. McCabe, Richard Dalton, Edward Schneuer, Edward Kennedy, Ernst Liebon, Carl Schoen, and John Hartinagel, keepers; Robert T. Hallilday, clerk; Dr. Herman Hackeling, physician; John Felthmauer, engineer; Joseph J. Burke, Daniel J. Kelly, August S. Becker, and Henry Blumer, prison guards.

Concerning the statement published that Mr. Tamsen considered the salary of the office—$20,000—inadequate, and that he would apply to the Legislature for an increase, the Sheriff stated that he had not given the subject any thought whatever.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was adopted for the removal of the Sheriff's office from its present quarters, in the basement of the County Court House, where it has been for years, to the second floor on the east side of the brownstone building formerly occupied by the Court of General Sessions and District Attorney. Mr. Tamsen stated that he had examined the rooms, and found they were entirely inadequate. He said Mayor Gilroy had agreed to veto the resolution, but had failed to do so, and therefore the resolution had become a law. The Sheriff did not think he would be compelled to change his office as yet, as he believed that the Board of Aldermen would rescind the resolution.

Among those who called upon Sheriff Tamsen were Recorder Goff, District Attorney Fellows, Congressman-elect William Sulzer, Judge Henry R. Beekman of the Superior Court, Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, John J. Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen; Alderman John P. Windolph, William N. Penney, John J. Quinlan, and Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse.

Recorder Goff, who was not acquainted with Sheriff Tamsen, was introduced to him by Mr. MacLean, the Sheriff's counsel.

Several of the Deputy Sheriffs furnished their bonds yesterday and were sworn in, but the majority of them will be sworn in to-day.

William H. McDonough, who was Under Sheriff under Sheriff Sexton, will go into the advertising business with John J. Gilroy, a son of ex-Mayor Gilroy. It is understood that the ex-Mayor will also become a partner in the business.

REPORT ON ARREARS OF PERSONAL TAXES

Attorney Meyers Collected $103,343 in 1894 and $389,218 in Five Years.

John G. H. Meyers, attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, has submitted his annual report to William H. Clark, Counsel to the Corporation. The collections made by him during the last year aggregated $103,343.28.

The total sum collected during his term of five years was $389,218.54, while the amount realized by his predecessors during eight years was $172,308.

Mr. Meyers's report shows that the cost to the city for conducting the business of his bureau during five years was 8¼ per cent., and that the cost for the preceding five years was 22½ per cent.

In closing his report, Mr. Clark says: "I wish at this time to acknowledge my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance which you have extended to me, and also to avail myself of the privilege and pleasure of emphasizing the fact that without the aid of the Judges of our courts, and especially the Justices of the Supreme Court, I would not this day be able to present these figures."

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MILITARY STAFF.

Col. John Jacob Astor,
Aide de Camp.

Col. George W. Turner.
Aide de Camp.

Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Col. George B. Agnew,
Aide de Camp.

Col. Herbert L. Satterlee,
Aide de Camp.

Col. Frederick Phisterer,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SAYS SHE WAS FORCED TO STEAL

Mary Baker Confesses Having Stolen Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison's Jewels, but Implicates Her Husband.

Duncan B. Harrison, the theatrical manager, has been living for some months at the boarding house of Mrs. Lydia Frost at 52 East Thirty-first Street. Mrs. Harrison missed from her room Dec. 19 a number of diamond rings, breastpins, a necklace, and a gold watch, which she valued at $800.

All the servants in the house were questioned about the matter, but it was impossible to fix the crime on any of them. Mrs. Frost then complained to the police.

Two detectives succeeded in tracing the theft to Mary Baker, a servant in the Frost house, and Charles Baker, her husband and accomplice

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Mary Baker confessed to having taken from the boarding house a jar of jelly, a spoon, two sheets, and a pillow case, all of which she gave to her husband.

After this, she says, her husband persecuted and threatened her until she had been driven to steal the jewelry for fear of arrest for her former theft.

"It was only within a short time," said a young man who lives in the Frost household yesterday, "that we noticed Mary Baker acting in any way suspiciously. There seemed to be something troubling her mind.

"The only person who came to see her was a young man whom I understand is her husband. Several times they abused each other in loud tones, and on one occasion the woman was heard to protest that she would no longer obey his commands."

Baker, at the time of his arrest, was living at 46 Clinton Place. It is a large apartment house, one of the best in that neighborhood.

Both the Bakers are in the Tombs now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Neither will tell where the jewels are hidden.

Mrs. Duncan Harrison has offered a reward of $200 for the return of the property, and $100 for the pawn tickets if the jewelry has been pledged.

FORECASTER E. B. DUNN TO MOVE

New Headquarters for the Bureau at a Greater Altitude.

Local Forecaster E. B. Dunn and his corps of prognosticators will abandon their present quarters, on the top of the Equitable Building, about the middle of this month, and move to the new rooms that have been arranged for them in the tower of the new Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building, at 66 Broadway.

Mr. Dunn's private office will be at the very top of the tower, 351 feet above the Broadway pavement. His clerks and recording and other instruments will be placed in the rooms directly beneath him. By changing to the latter building, nearly 100 feet will be gained in height, which will greatly facilitate the accuracy of observations.

The moving will be carried on gradually, and for a time observations will be made from both buildings, for the purpose of comparison.

O'MEAGHER AND HOEBER TAKE OFFICE

With Their Deputies They Are Welcomed by the Outgoing Coroners.

There were handshakings and congratulations in the Coroners' office yesterday, when the new Coroners, Dr. William O'Meagher and Emil W. Hoeber, arrived there.

The newly-elected Coroners arranged on last Friday to take charge of the office yesterday, and the outgoing Coroners, Messrs. Schultze and Fitzpatrick, were there to bid them welcome.

The Coroners' office was closed at noon. The clerks in the office are anxious about their positions, as they are certain that some changes will be made by the new Coroners, but no intimation as to who will be displaced has been given.

Coroner Hoeber has appointed Dr. John B. Huber and Moses Oppenheimer, respectively, his deputy and clerk, and Coroner O'Meagher has appointed Dr. James E. Kelly as his deputy and A. D. Coffey as his clerk.

MRS. FAY KIDNAPPED HER CHILD

She Refused to Tell Where It Is and Defied the Court and the Gerry Society to Discover It.

Stella Fay, forty years old, of 256 Avenue B, was committed in the YorKville Police Court yesterday, in $500 bail, for further examination on a charge of kidnapping.

The complainant was Sister Mary Bonaventure of the Institution of Mercy, 1,075 Madison Avenue, and the defendant was charged with taking her own child, Stella, thirteen years old, that had been an inmate of the institution for the last two years.

The child was committed at the instance of the Gerry Society for the fourth or fifth time, because of the neglect of the mother, who is given to drink.

The child was taken before the Surrogate on the 21st of December, on a citation in a matter of property to which she is heir. As the attaché of the institution who had charge of the little girl was leaving the building, Mrs. Fay, who was on the lookout, snatched her girl away and made good her escape.

Sister Bonaventure went to the Yorkville Police Court on Monday and swore out a warrant for Mrs. Fay, which was executed by Agent Barkley of the Gerry Society, who arraigned the woman yesterday morning.

"Where is your child?" asked the Justice.

"I refuse to tell."

"But we must know."

"Judge, if you knew the facts, how I have been systematically persecuted by the Gerry Society and its agents, you would not ask me to give up my child; why, when she was taken to the institution I was sick in bed, and knew nothing about it."

"But," said the Justice, "you must disclose the whereabouts of the girl, or we will send you to prison and find her anyway."

"With all due respect to the court," responded Mrs. Fay, "I defy the officers of the court or Gerry's agents to find my child."

Agent Barkley said to a reporter that the child's parents utterly neglected it, and that the neighbors made frequent complaints. Mrs. Fay was locked up.

AID ASKED FOR THREE PERSONS

Cases the Charity Organization Society Says Are Worthy of Help.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for aid in behalf of three persons whose worthiness has been fully established.

No. 58 is a man seventy-nine years old, without friends. He is too infirm to work for his living. It is desired to raise $150 for his benefit. This amount, when put with the sum now available, will provide support for one year.

Twenty-five dollars a month is asked in aid of No. 59—a man ill with an incurable disease. His wife is struggling to support the family.

One hundred dollars is asked to provide an artificial leg for No. 60, a girl fifteen years old, who has been promised work as soon as she can get about.

Money should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The person for whose benefit it is to be applied should be designated by the number.

College Point Trustees Elected.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Jan. 1.—The Board of Village Trustees of this place reorganized to-day by electing F. G. Painly President, E. H. Beidenlinden Clerk, Frank R. Clair Treasurer, and Thomas Smyth Receiver of Taxes.

There was a spirited contest for the office of Village Clerk, four candidates being in the field. The present incumbent, E. H. Beidenlinden, was elected, much to the surprise of the citizens.

FLASH-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY

Animals Object to Having Pictures Taken by the Magnesium Light.

Flash-light photography is now the craze among the Four Hundred. Dinner parties and other social gatherings are flashed and "taken" by skillful amateurs, who delight in doing such work. The outfit for this branch of photography is more or less complicated, according to the taste of the operator.

A camera and wide-angle lens with the usual supply of sensitive plates is part of the outfit that cannot be dispensed with. A lamp for the magnesium powder is often used. This, however, is not absolutely essential, as a prepared powder, which can be fired without the use of a lamp, has done good service since its introduction, two years ago.

The principal objection to explosive powder is the dense, greasy smoke, which fills the room and remains there sometimes for long after it has been ignited. The lamp is much cleaner, and on that account stands high in the amateurs' estimation. It is a nickel-plated affair, and is fashioned somewhat like a student's lamp. The barrel holds the pure magnesium powder, which is blown through a flame of alcohol until sufficient light is obtained to fix the picture on the sensitive plate. A wad of cotton or some similar material is saturated with alcohol which when lighted burns slowly; the magnesium, passing through this flame, burns with far greater brilliancy than can be obtained by electricity.

Animals have a peculiar aversion to be photographed by flash light. While "taking" a room on Fifth Avenue a few days ago one of the most successful amateurs in the city had a narrow escape from being mangled by a large mastiff that lay unnoticed in a corner while he got his instrument in position. When the flash went off, the dog sprang at the camera, barely missing the operator. Dog and camera rolled on the floor. When the dense smoke cleared away, the camera was in small sections, the focusing cloth was torn to pieces; but, strange to say, the exposed plate suffered no injury, and when developed showed the dog in the act of making ready for a spring.

Another amateur a few days ago was called upon to photograph three little puppies, with their mother, snugly ensconced in the corner of a sofa. The flash was explosive and instantaneous, and the effect was electrical. The mother dog went through a plate-glass window, while the puppies scattered in different directions and whined as if in great distress.

A cat went crazy after being photographed by flash light in a private art studio up-town a few weeks ago, and had to be killed.

The intensity of flash light can be guessed from the fact that magnesium when burning is 10,000° hotter than red-hot iron, and will burn a hole in the strongest asbestos. A photograph can be made by its light in the one-thousandth part of a second.

Seton Hospital Ready for Patients.

Seton Hospital, the Roman Catholic Home for Consumptives, at Spuyten Duyvil, was opened yesterday for the reception of patients.

The Rev. Father Van Rensselaer, S. J., of the College of St. Francis Xavier, celebrated mass in the chapel at 9 o'clock, and officiated at the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

The hospital is in charge of Sister Marie Dolores, who is Father Van Rensselaer's sister. When all of the rooms are furnished, the hospital will accommodate 200 patients.

Applications for entrance have already been received by Dr. J. W. Roosevelt of 52 East Thirty-first Street, the admitting physician, and the patients are expected to arrive this week. The resident physician will be Dr. N. Cronin of New-York.

CANADA'S DEAD PREMIER HONORED

Sir John Thompson's Body Arrives at Halifax—Lying in State Now in the Council Chamber.

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.—Her Majesty's steamer Blenheim, with the body of Sir John Thompson on board, arrived here this morning in a rainstorm. She was saluted with minute guns. On her foremast, at half-mast, she flew the Canadian jack, and the white ensign was hauled half way down the main peak. The Dominion customs steamer Argus, with Louis Coste of the Public Works Department, superintendent of the funeral, and others, and the Imperial Government steamer Lily, with Col. North, Chief Staff Officer of the garrison, who will take charge of the military funeral, on board, ran up alongside the Blenheim and transferred their passengers.

The coffin was placed on board the steamer Lily. It was covered with a Canadian flag, draped with crape, and bore a wreath of laurel placed on it by the Queen, and also Sir MacKenzie Bowell's wreath. Four blue-jackets stood on each side, while around the entire rail of the steamer was a thick black line of royal marines in gray coats and black helmets. While the coffin was being lowered to the Lily the band played "The Dead March in Saul," and a salute of fifteen guns was given. On the gun wharf, assembled to receive the body were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Gen. Montgomery Moore and staff, Lieut. Gov. Daly, Mayor Keefe, and members of the City Council, and a number of army officers.

The coffin was taken from the Lily by eight Sergeants of the Royal Engineers and placed upon a gun carriage, to which were attached four black horses. Two hundred men from the King's Regiment formed a guard of honor to the right and left of the corpse. The funeral procession, headed by the band of the King's Regiment, and followed by all the military and militia dignitaries and Chief Paul and a delegation of braves from the Micmac Indian Reservation, proceeded along Water Street and through Granville Street to the Parliament Buildings, where the body is now lying in state in the Legislative Council Chamber. Lady Thompson and daughters, who are guests of her uncle, John Pugh, saw the Blenheim come up the harbor from the window of Lady Thompson's apartments.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH

E. A. Pascoe Lost in Trying to Save His Child and Mother-in-Law.

LANCASTER, Ky., Jan. 1.—The Muller Hotel, a three-story brick building, and three persons, E. A. Pascoe, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lesters, and his little child, aged about three years, were burned this morning. Only a few other guests were in the building, and they escaped, being on the lower floor. The fire started about 5 o'clock, but had evidently been smoldering a long time, as the entire building was filled with smoke when it was discovered.

The Pascoe family were nearly all suffocated when aroused by the noise from the street. Mr. Pascoe assisted his wife to a window and she went down a ladder. He went back into the building after the child and mother-in-law, but succumbed to the smoke and flames and all three were burned. He was about twenty-five years of age and a restaurant keeper. The loss on the building is about $15,000.

Said to be Wanted in Washington.

Arthur Morgan was arrested Monday night at a hotel at Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue by a detective of the Central Office. Morgan is wanted in Washington, D. C., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The detectives of this city arrested him on a telegraphed description. When arraigned before Justice McMahon at the Tombs Court yesterday morning, Morgan said that he had not committed any crime. He was remanded until to-day.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SAXTON ON LEGISLATION—A great deal of work must be accomplished this Winter.

GOOD BILL, SPRINGER SAYS—He extols the House substitute currency measure.

DELAVAN HOUSE IN RUINS—Fourteen servants, mostly women, burned to death.

GOOD WORK BY GRESHAM—His course did much to save the Brazilian Republic.

EUROPE'S RESTLESS GALE—A Turkey invented for projects of Russia and England.

GOLD RESERVE IS DWINDLING—Large drafts made on the Treasury during the past week.

SOME ANXIOUS SENATORS—Their terms will expire with the life of this Congress.

WILLIAMS ON THE RACK—End of the Lexow committee's investigation of the New-York police.

HAVOC OF THE STORM—On land and water it caused many casualties.

THE JANUARY HEAVENS—This month will, as usual, be rich in permanent attractions.

EX-SENATOR FAIR IS DEAD—His fatal illness of very brief duration.

SQUANDERED A FORTUNE—Charles S. Osborn explains how he spent $100,000 in one year.

FOR GIGANTIC FORGERIES—Why Wilhelm A. Lippert of Cape Colony is a prisoner.

NATIONS OF HOLY RUSSIA—Millions of the Czar's subjects who are not Russians. (Illustrated.)

ROYAL CHRISTMAS TREES—Emperor William prepares a show for his family.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains Waste of Food by Loss of Heat, by Henry Stewart; The Cultivation of Orchards, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, New-York Experiment Station; Practice and Theory of Feeding, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 cents
Per Year.....$1.00

THE OLD SHIP'S CRUISING DAYS OVER

The Portsmouth to Go Out of Commission and Surrender Her Guns.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—The old ship Portsmouth has ended her cruising days, and this week will be dismantled of her guns and put out of commission. It is probable that she will be assigned to the State of Connecticut for the use of the naval reserve.

The Alliance, which is being fitted out at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will take the place of the Portsmouth in the training fleet, and is expected to make a Winter cruise with a detachment of apprentices from the naval training station here. Commander John McGown has been transferred from the Portsmouth and will command the Alliance, and will take with him Lieuts. C. A. Bradbury, William A. Irwin, A. Hamilton Hutchins, and C. H. Harlow, Ensigns J. H. Dayton and W. D. Brotherton, Surgeon J. R. Wagener, and Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Lovell.

Mr. Pye's Boarding House Burned.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 1.—The boarding house of Mr. Pye was burned early this morning. The boarders escaped uninjured, but in their hurried flight failed to save any of their effects. The damage to the house and its contents was about $3,200, partly covered by insurance.

An incendiary, a little later, set the barn of Floyd Weeks afire, and about $300 damage was done.

Another barn, on the Stewart estate, at Garden City, was also burned to the ground about the same time. This, too, is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

REPUBLICANS IN CHARGE

It Was a Happy New Year's Day for the Brooklyn Victors.

MAYOR RECEIVES IN THE CITY HALL

Complimented by the Old Brooklynites, Mr. Schieren Says He Will Continue to Try to Do His Duty.

The entire City Government of Brooklyn yesterday passed formally into the control of the Republicans. It was a happy New Year's Day for the G. O. P. across the river.

Ex-Alderman James Dunne, the keeper of the City Hall, looked anything but happy as he hoisted the white flag of the municipality, emblazoned with its quaint old Dutch motto, "Een Draght Mackt Macht." It fluttered joyful promises to the Republicans, but it was a sad sight for the machine Democrats still left in office.

Mayor Charles A. Schieren held the usual New Year's reception in the City Hall, and the members of his cabinet were early on hand to assist. The arrangements were in charge of C. P. Dixon, the Mayor's private secretary.

The new Republican City Controller, George W. Palmer, was present with his deputy, George H. Rowe, the Hunter's Point journalist, and the new Republican City Auditor, John R. Sutton, was on hand, by his side being the retiring Democratic Auditor, Anton Weber.

The other heads of departments present, all of whom were appointed by the present Mayor, were City Treasurer John D. Kelley, Corporation Counsel Albert G. Macdonald, Register of Arrears Frederick W. Hinrichs, Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, Commissioner of City Works Alfred T. White and his deputy, Frank Lyman, William Harkness, President of the Department of Assessment; Leonard R. Welles, Commissioner of Police and Excise; Excise Commissioners Joseph C. Hacker and George B. Forrester, Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, the Health Commissioner; F. W. Wurster, Fire Commissioner; Wesley C. Bush, the Building Commissioner, and Park Commissioner Frank Squier.

The reception began at 10 o'clock and lasted until noon. The small-fry politicians were conspicuous by their absence. A steady throng of citizens passed through the Mayor's office during the two hours, shaking Mr. Schieren's hand and then the hands of his Cabinet.

Those of the Cabinet who naturally received the most congratulations were the two Republicans, elected last Fall, Controller Palmer and City Auditor Saffen. Mr. Palmer was in a state of positive exuberation.

The Society of Old Brooklynites made its annual New Year's call on the Mayor. The President of the society, ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, was too feeble to attend, and the spokesman for the veteran citizens was the Vice President, C. C. Leigh. The next oldest Old Brooklynite there was Judah B. Voorhees.

"I can say for the Society of Old Brooklynites," said Mr. Leigh, "that we approve of your administration so far as it has gone. You have kept your pledges."

Mayor Schieren was embarrassed for a moment. Probably it was his embarrassment that caused him in his brief reply to Mr. Leigh to forget to repeat the assurance he publicly made a year ago, to the effect that he would be Mayor of Brooklyn only one term and would then go back to his office in the Swamp.

"I am glad to see you again," he said, carefully surveying the Old Brooklynites through his spectacles. "I remember very distinctly your calling on me a year ago and shaking my hand, wishing me success in my administration of the affairs of Brooklyn. The circumstances are far different now from what they were then.

"I am glad I have met your approval. I have always tried to do my duty by the citizens of Brooklyn. I shall continue to try to do my duty. I wish you all a happy New Year and many returns of the day."

The Mayor's office was decorated with potted plants from Prospect Park. Ex-Supervisor Frederick Scholes of the Eastern District sent the Mayor a big basket of pink and green flowers.

After the Mayor's reception, Controller Palmer and his deputy, George H. Rowe, went to the Brooklyn Press Club, where the deputy gave a reception to his chief and to the representatives of the press.

Among those at the reception were Willis L. Ogden, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, William Berri, the Rev. John F. Carson, Murat Halstead, A. M. White, Theodore B. Willis, Francis H. Wilson, J. S. T. Stranahan, Leonard Moody, and Prof. Truman J. Backus and Prof. F. W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The new City Controller and City Auditor yesterday entered into formal possession of those offices.

Granville W. Harman stepped from the office of Deputy Police Commissioner to that of County Register, to which latter place he was elected on the Republican ticket last Fall. Mr. Harman held a short reception at the Register's office.

Ex-Police Justice Thomas J. Kenna, the outgoing Register, turned over the office to Mr. Harman and wished him a happy New Year and much luck in the place. William Barre, the Deputy Register under Mr. Kenna, will remain in that position during Mr. Harman's administration.

Henry C. Saffen, the newly-elected Republican County Clerk, will be on hand to assume practical control of the office to-day. The office formally passed to him yesterday, the transfer being made by John Cottier, the outgoing machine Democratic incumbent.

Hubert G. Taylor, the Eastern District Republican, who was elected County Treasurer last Fall on the regular machine Republican ticket, does not take his office until Aug. 1, 1895. He will then succeed Henry H. Adams, who has held the office since Aug. 7, 1883.

George Lord Day No Better.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 1.—George Lord Day, the Meadowbrook clubman, was somewhat worse yesterday. His temperature ran up to 104°.

Dr. Parker of 46 East Thirty-fourth Street, who has been attending Mr. Day at the Meadowbrook Club, performed another operation and removed a small piece of bone from Mr. Day's fractured hip.

Five operations have been performed by Dr. Parker and Dr. McBurney of New-York City, small pieces of broken bone being removed at each. Mr. Day's sister, Susan, is also ill.

Reorganization of Naval Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A meeting of the executive officers of the United States Naval Reserves of the several States will be held in Washington next week, to discuss the question of reorganizing the Reserves. Senator Perkins of California is deeply interested in this matter, and his State has the first representative to the meeting on the ground—J. Scott Oliver of Los Angeles.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

POPPER & STERN,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Bankers and Brokers,
17 AND 19 NEW STREET.
The Manhattan Life Building.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral
Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the **American Loan and Trust Company, Boston,** and the **New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.**

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and with the committee in Amsterdam it now represents more than a majority of the bonds afloat.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. BONDS
of the
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The undersigned gives notice that, in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on Dec. 29, 1894, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured **JULY 1, 1894,** upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the International Trust Company, in the City of Boston, or of the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** in the City of **NEW-YORK,** on or after this 31st day of December, 1894.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other liens, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland and Canton and Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Companies, or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage.

J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK athletic CLUB,
104 West 55th St.

Notice is hereby given that the New-York Athletic Club will exercise their option, and redeem on and after Jan. 1, 1895, all the outstanding Eight Per Cent. improvement bonds of the issue of 1885. Principal and interest will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William St., New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease Jan. 1, 1895. GEORGE MASSEY,
New-York, Dec. 28. Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

$5,000,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis
Railroad Company
First Consolidated Mortgage
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1934.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.
Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st
AT THE
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee for the Mortgage.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

Full descriptive Circulars and copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at our offices.

We offer the bonds at 98 1-2 and accrued interest, subject to advance in price without notice.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau Street.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
No. 45 Wall Street.

INVESTMENTS.
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute
1ST MTGE. AND TERMINAL 5 PER CENT. GOLD, 1914.
Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah
1ST 5s, GOLD, 1917.
(Guar St. Lo., Alt. & Terre Haute.)
St. Paul & Northern Pacific
1ST 6s, GOLD, 1923.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling
CONSOLIDATED 5 PER CENT., 1933.
Western Union
5 PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST, 1938.
N. Y. & Brooklyn Edison Ill. Co.'s
6 PER CENT. STOCK.
OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.
Spencer Trask & Co.
10 WALL STREET.

ROCHESTER CITY
3 1-2 % Registered Bonds,
REDEEMABLE IN 10 AND PAYABLE 40 YEARS.

BROOKLYN CITY 3'S,
PAYABLE IN 1925.

LONG ISLAND CITY 4 1-2 % BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1904.

A list of other first-class Bonds furnished on application.

DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.,
48 Wall St., cor. William St.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

American Sugar Stock In 1895.

We have this day issued a circular letter on the above subject, which will be sent gratis upon application, CARLEY, VAN BUREN & CO., 50 Broadway, New-York.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW-YORK CITY,
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$730,126.00
Liabilities of Directors as makers..		30,955.00
Stocks and bonds		1,100.00
Overdrafts		573.40
Due from trust companies, State and national banks.	$39,241.81	
Specie	4,544.75	
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	115,884.00	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	64,621.47	
Other items carried as cash	2,341.10	
		226,583.13
Real estate		27,000.00
Taxes paid		2,739.32
Current expenses		13,147.40
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$1,037,224.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits		26,518.73
Due depositors	$744,476.59	
Due trust companies, State and national banks	28,532.14	
Certificates of deposit	8,498.21	
Certified checks	3,279.30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	919.28	
		785,705.52
Total		$1,037,224.25

DAVID F. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 22d day of December, 1894, before me. CHARLES F. PORTER,
Notary Public, (No. 146,) N. Y. Co., N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.
CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the order of the United States Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, issued Dec. 29, authorizing the receiver to take up and pay the July 1, 1894, coupon, subrogating same to said first mortgage bonds, we, the undersigned, advise all holders of the above bonds who at our request refrained from depositing the same under any plan looking to foreclosure of above property, to accept such payment.

Under this action the rights of the first mortgage bondholders, in our opinion, are not impaired, nor are their bonds subject to deposit under any plan and its consequent expenses, while the inevitable delay under foreclosure is avoided.

WOERISHOFFER & CO.,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL ST.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED MAY BE PERMANENTLY tied up by the new pool. Deposits may be withdrawn without cost in the event of failure "to arrange for a settlement" before the adjournment of the next Virginia Legislature. It may be claimed that a settlement is "arranged for," although nothing be accomplished. LEGIS.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of executors.
350 shares Babcock & Wilcox Co.

By order of administrator.
$5,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts 5 per cent, Registd. Bond, due July 1, 1895. (For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Phenix National Bank.
$13,500 Medina Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., having Oct., 1894, coupons off, but the April, 1894, coupons on.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jan., 1894, coupon on.
67,350 shares Brooklyn Mining Co.
$32,000 Toledo and Ohio-Central Extension Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Nov., 1893, coupons on. (Hypothecated.)
16 shares 4th National Bank, N. Y.
$48,000 West End and Riverside El. St. Ry. Co. of Montgomery, Ala., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.

$3,000	do	do	do	do
$2,000	do	do	do	do
$2,000	do	do	do	do
$1,000	do	do	do	do
$18,000	do	do	do	do
$9,000	do	do	do	do
$3,000	do	do	do	do
$2,000	do	do	do	do
$2,000	do	do	do	do
$1,000	do	do	do	do

100 shares Weber Piano Co., common.
8 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., preferred.
899 shares Greenbush (N. Y.) Water Works Co.
865 shares West Troy (N. Y.) Water Works Co.
287 shares Green Island (N. Y.) Water Works Co.
$28,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1989.
100 shares Westinghouse Elec. & Manf'g Co. 1 pfd. 7 per cent. Cumulative.
25 shares American Union Life Ins. Co.
42 shares Twisted Wire Box Strap Co. of N. Y.
18 shs. Chatham National Bank.

Dividends.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1894, payable in gold at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York, on and after January 2d, 1895, to preferred stockholders of record 27th day of December, 1894.

The transfer books close at noon on Dec. 27th, 1894, and reopen at noon on January 2d, 1895.

HUGH STEWART, Secretary.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 26th, 1894.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.
ORGANIZED 1830.
CAPITAL, $400,000. Surplus, $400,000.
CITY AND STATE DEPOSITORY.

NEW-YORK, 486 BROADWAY, DEC. 26, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 2, 1895. F. BALTES, Cashier.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York,
Dec. 19, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due Jan. 1st, 1895, from the City of Hartford Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of Blair & Co., Fiscal Agents of the City, 33 Wall St., New-York. C. C. STRONG,
City Treasurer, Hartford, Conn.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that all coupons due January 1st, 1895, from Bonds of the City of Wilmington, N. C., will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of Blair & Co., Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., New-York City.
S. H. FISHBLATE, Mayor, Wilmington, N. C.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Coupon No. 12 of the above railway maturing Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New-York.

COUPONS OF THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE and Atlantic Railway Co., the Mineral Range Railroad Co., the Hancock and Calumet Railroad Co., and the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Co., due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Third National Bank, 26 Nassau St., on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1895, ON THE First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1895:

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
7 3-10 Bonds.
ALLEN COUNTY, IND.,
County 5s.
ANDERSON, IND.,
Water Works 6s.
BLACKFORD COUNTY, IND.,
Court House 5s.
BEDFORD, IND.,
Municipal 6s.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG R. R. CO.,
General Mortgage 4½s.
COLUMBUS CITY, IND.,
Consolidated Funding 5s.
COLUMBIA CITY, IND.,
School 6s.
CLEVELAND & MAHONING VALLEY RY CO.,
Mortgage 5s.
DUNKIRK, IND.,
Municipal 6s.
EVANSVILLE, IND.,
Funded Debt Loan 5s.
Funded Debt Loan 4½s.
Funded Debt Loan 4s.
GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
Court House 6s.
Principal Court House Bonds, Nos. 11 to 22 inclusive and Nos. 38 to 40 inclusive.
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO.,
Mortgage 4½s.
HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.,
County 7s.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
Municipal 7 3-10s.
Municipal 6s.
Municipal 4s.
INTERNATIONAL OKONITE CO.,
Debenture 6s.
JASPER COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
County 5s.
LOUISIANA NAT'L BANK, NEW-ORLEANS,
Dividend 4 per cent.
LOGANSPORT, IND.,
Funding Water Works.
LOUISIANA, STATE OF,
Consolidated 4s.
Constitutional 4s.
MARION COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
County 5s.
MARION, IND.,
School Coupons.
MASSILLON & CLEVELAND R. R. Co.,
Registered 5s.
NEW-ORLEANS, CITY OF,
Constitutional 4s.
NORTHERN PACIFIC TER. CO. OF OREGON,
First Mortgage 6s.
PERU, IND.,
Water Works 8s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY CO.,
First Mortgage 7s, Series A.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series G.
Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Special Stock.
RENSSELAER, IND.,
Town 6s.
TRAVERSE CITY R. R. CO.,
First Mortgage 6s.
WHEELING CITY, WEST VA.,
Compromise 6s.
JAN. 7.
JASPER COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
JAN. 8.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY CO.,
Quarterly Div. 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.
JAN. 25.
CASS COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City
JANUARY 2d, 1895.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District, Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clark County, Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert County, Ala., Road.
Douglas County, Ore., School District No. 22, (Drain.) School Building.
Elbert County, Ga., Court House and Jail.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Drain and Sewer.
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Texas.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Harrison County, Ind., Refunding.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, School.
Ilwaco, Wash., School District No. 15.
Indianola, Ia, Independent School Dist., Refunding
King County, Wash., School District No. 3.
King County, Wash., School Dist. No. 18, Columbia
Linn County, Ore., School District No. 16.
Macon County, Ill., Court House.
Madison, South Dakota, Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Mason City, Ill., School District No. 4.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall and Refunding.
Missoula County, Mont., School District No. 59.
Odebolt, Ia., (Sac County,) Water Works.
Otter Tail County, Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Owosso, Mich, Union School Dist., School Building
Pecatonica, Ill., Bd. of Education School Building
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Sac County, Ia., Refunding.
Sauk Center, Minn., Jail 6s.
Seattle, Wash., Funding, 1st and 2d Series, Sewer and Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish, County, Wash., School Dist. No. 1.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spaulding County, Ga., Improvement.
Teton County, Mont., Funding Gold.
Union County, Ore., School Dists. Nos. 5 and 23
Waitsburgh, Wash., Water Works.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
West Hammond, Ind., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, City Hall.
JANUARY 5th.
Waukegan, Ill., Funding.
JANUARY 15th.
Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., W. W. Refunding.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District, School.
JANUARY 16th.
Lawrence County, Ill., Court House.
JANUARY 18th.
PierceCounty, Wash, SchoolDist. No. 1, (Stellacoom)

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AV.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1895, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1894. Transfer books will close Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., and re-open Jan. 3, 1895.
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE DEBENTURES OF SERIES 10 OF
The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
maturing Jan. 1, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.

ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1, 1895, which have not yet been presented for payment.

ALSO, the Debentures of Series 17, maturing JULY 1, 1895.

New-York Security & Trust Company
NO 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

will pay the coupons on the following bonds, due January 1st, 1895:
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. First Mortgage.
State of Alabama.
Ocean Steamship Company.
Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R. Company.
Globe Street Railway Debentures.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Dec. 20, 1894.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst., until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Coupon No. 20, on above issue of bonds, will be paid on the 26th day of December, 1894, on presentation of same at office of the undersigned, Room 204 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.
A. M. DRAKE,
WILLIAM F. JEWETT, } Trustees.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Dec. 31, 1894. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, December 21, 1894.
96th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York, December 19th, 1894.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1895. The transfer books are closed until that date.
F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES,
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & COMPANY,
44 Pine St., New-York.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, & 22 WILLIAM ST., ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1895:

Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Albion Water Works Co.
Alton Water Works Co.
American Fire Engine Co.
Austin, Water, Light, and Power Co.
Austin City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Barrie Water Co.
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Ry. and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent.
Bath Water Co.
Bellaire, Zanesville and Cin. R'y Co. Prior Lien 6 per cent.
Brenham Water Co.
Brockport and Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Chattanooga City Water Co. Cons. and Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Centralia and Chester R. R. Co.
Charleston Water Works Co., West Va.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway Co.
City Water Co., East St. Louis.
Columbus and Cin. Midland R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent.
Consolidated Street R'y Co. of Memphis.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Cartersville, City of, Water Bonds.
Dallas Consolidated Street R'y.
Duluth and Manitoba R'y.
Evansville Brewing Association of Evansville, Ind.
Evansville and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R. Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Eastman's Freight Car Heater Co.
Fairbault Water Works Co.
Gainesville Water Co.
Harlem Lighting Co.
Hudson River Water Power and Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.
La Crosse City, Wis.
Lake Street Elevated R. R. Co.
Medina Water Works Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Mobile and Ohio Car Trust, E. F. N.
Mobile and Ohio Extension, 1st Mtge.
Muscatine Mortgage and Trust Co.
Newcastle and Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Newark, N. Y., Water Co.
New-York Athletic Club Improvement 8 per cent. Bonds (called.)
Olean Sewer Bonds.
Ohio and Mississippi R'y Co. 1st Cons'd.
Olean Village, N. Y., (Water.)
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Pennsylvania Plate Glass Co.
Pensacola and Perdido R. R. Co.
Pensacola Water Co.
Phoenix Electric Light Co.
Portage City Water Works Co.
Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Co.
Palmyra Water Works Co.
Phelps Water Works Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Salt Lake and Ogden Gas and Electric Light Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
St. Louis and Cairo R. R. Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Spokane and Palouse R'y Coupons of May and November, 1894.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute and Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Pacific R. R. Co.
Vanderburgh County.
Waterloo Gas and Electric Light Co.
Westchester County, N. Y., Water Co.
West Side Railway of Milwaukee.
JAN. 4, 1895.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern R. R. Dividends.
JAN. 10, 1895.
Joliet and Northern Indiana R. R. Co.
JAN. 15, 1895.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka, and Minnetonka Beach Co.
Nevada Water Co.
JAN. 16, 1895.
Montgomery Light Co.
JAN. 20, 1895.
Pekin Water Co.
JAN. 31, 1895.
Parsons Water Supply Co.

THE INTEREST, DUE JAN. 1, 1895, ON THE following bonds, is payable at the banking house of Kountze Brothers, 120 Broadway, New-York:

Arapahoe County, Colorado, School Districts.
Adams County, Nebraska.
Beatrice, City of, Nebraska.
Bozeman, City of, Montana.
Boone County, Nebraska.
Burt County, Nebraska.
Buffalo County, Nebraska.
Canton, City of, Ohio.
Colorado, State of, Capital Building Bonds.
Clay County, Nebraska.
Colfax County, Nebraska.
Durango, City of, Colorado.
Dawson County, Nebraska.
Dodge County, Nebraska.
Douglas County, Nebraska.
Eagle County, Colorado.
Falls City, Nebraska.
Fergus County, Montana.
Fremont, City of, Nebraska.
Grand Island, City of, Nebraska.
Gage County, Nebraska.
Hastings, City of, Nebraska.
Hall County, Nebraska.
Helena, School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Montana.
Idaho, State of.
Idaho Springs, Town of, Colorado.
Jefferson County, Nebraska.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Kansas City, Board of Education & School Dist.
Kootenai County, Idaho.
Leadville, City of, Colorado.
Lincoln, City of, Nebraska.
La Plata County, Colorado.
Lewis and Clarke County, Montana.
Milwaukee Brewing Co., Tacoma, Washington.
Madison County, Montana.
Mesa County, Colorado.
Montrose County, Colorado.
Nuckolls County, Nebraska.
Omaha City, Nebraska.
Omaha City, School District of, Nebraska.
Rio Grande County, Colorado.
Rapid City, South Dakota.
South Omaha, City of, Nebraska.
Saunders County, Nebraska.
Summit County, Colorado.
Smith Bros., Loan and Trust Company.
Washington County, Nebraska.
Wayne County, Nebraska.
Weston County, Wyoming.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 27th Dec., 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
Dec. 26, 1894.
82nd DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO.
Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1894.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., New-York City.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this

SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA

Actual Destitution Reported in Many of the Counties.

THE STATE CAN PROVIDE FOR RELIEF

Contributions from Abroad, While Not Solicited, Will be Welcomed by the Commission.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—The blighting effects of the long-continued drought last Summer are being felt most severely in Nebraska now. There is no need to deny the fact that there is widespread destitution in the State; not actual starvation, but suffering sufficient to call for the kindly offices of the charitably-disposed for many months to come.

An occasional highly-colored report sent out of actual starvation and nakedness does the State an injustice, for no reports of such a nature have reached Lincoln; but the biting poverty borders so close on starvation that no good purpose, it is thought, can be served by keeping back the facts.

The district most sorely afflicted comprises the tier of counties on the Kansas line, from Harlan to Colorado, and, for that matter, the tier adjoining the counties on the north are but little better. This list includes Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes, Chase, Frontier, Perkins, and Lincoln. Of these nine counties, Perkins is in the sorest straits. The district is a new one, the population being composed of farmers of the poorer class, whose existence was precarious under the most favored conditions. No rain fell in this county from June 4 until late in September, and, added to the protracted drought, came the hot winds of July, which baked and browned what vegetation remained. Not only are the farmers distressed, but the county is in a bad way financially, and, added to all this, every bank at Grant, the county seat, has been closed, with little prospect of an early resumption of business.

What is true of Perkins is not far from the truth among its neighbors. Logan County, to the north, also a recently-organized territory, must have help. In six years but two crops have been raised; in the other four, the failures were total, or nearly so. The past season thousands of acres were broken, but there is nothing to show for the labor, and occupants of many a little farmhouse last Summer have either left the country on the approach of cold weather, or are preparing to do so. County Clerk Williams, at Gandy, the county seat, has made a report to Gov. Crounse of the condition of affairs. In a precinct canvass, made by him, it was learned that 337 people in the county were practically destitute, or would be so inside of thirty days. Of this number, he says, 183 must be relieved at once.

It is estimated that not less than twenty families, who did not acknowledge their destitution, will have to be supported by charity very soon. "Something will have to be done," says Mr. Williams in his report, "and done immediately. There are hundreds of people living to-day on little more than flour and water, and their pantries have none too much flour; neither have they clothes to cover them sufficiently. Of course, we have some people who have asked for aid who have no right to assistance, but there are far more who need help, and should have it right away."

Similar stories come from other counties. An official at North Platte, who made a personal investigation in the farming districts, writes as follows:

"The people I go among are in no condition to give me a meal, or even sell one. Money is not much in demand to-day, when one has no team to go and procure necessities. With no feed for horses, the animals have been sold for a dollar or two to speculators, or allowed to wander away and have starved to death. I met one man who said his wife was dead, and who would have to walk thirty-five miles to attend court. He had been summoned as a juror, and was glad of the chance to serve."

Writing from Hitchcock County, the correspondent of a State paper says:

"A man told me he was present in a house where the husband, who had driven fifty miles to unload a car, for which he was to get some sacks of flour, returned empty-handed, the car not having come. My informant says the despair which overtook the family was terrible to witness. The father sank despondently upon a chair without a word, and his frame shook with tearless sobs. The mother gathered her children about her, and stared at blankness. Even the neighbor could not understand the case, and fled to his wagon. It is understood that provisions were later sent the family. It is estimated that in this and Dundy County between 400 and 500 people have moved away, many giving up their holdings, others to return and try again next year."

This is the dark side of the picture, and, bad as it is, it might be worse. The east, central, and northern portions of the State, with the exception of Holt and Boyd Counties, are well able to withstand the Winter, and aid to a considerable extent their less fortunate brethren. At the first cry of distress the condition of affairs was brought to the attention of Gov. Crounse, and the appointment of a State Relief Commission followed, the head of it, in the capacity of general manager, is the Rev. Luther P. Ludden, and to him the question was put to-day by the correspondent of The New-York Times, "Can Nebraska take care of her destitute?" His answer was: "Nebraska can, will, and is doing it."

Mr. Ludden then went on to explain that, while everything pointed to ample provisions and clothing for the needy being contributed within the State limits, the Relief Commission did not discountenance outside help. It was not solicited, though different church denominations had sent in appeals to congregations in the East, always with good results, and this met with the sanction and approval of the commission.

"We are not trying to disguise the fact that many residents need help," said Mr. Ludden, "simply to save the reputation of the State; but we do wish it understood that the whole of Nebraska is not impoverished, and that the people who are able are helping those in distress."

Mr. Ludden said the best estimate he could make at this time was that between five and seven thousand families, averaging five and a half to a family, would require assistance until Spring. With this number, and he thought the increase would be slight as the Winter advanced, the commission was able to cope, at least if the contributions continued in any such proportions as they had. The greatest stress at present, he thought, was in Boyd County, on the Dakota border, where the country is new, with no railroad within its borders, and where the settlers were poorly prepared to withstand even a partial crop failure, instead of a complete one, as was the case.

The Rev. Mr. Ludden told the correspondent that he would draft a bill to present to the Legislature providing for an appropriation of $50,000 for relief. In the opinion of many, this appropriation is too small, $100,000 being thought necessary to afford adequate aid, but Mr. Ludden thinks an appropriation of any nature whatever will have a hard gantlet to run before it becomes law. Gov. Crounse is known to be opposed to any State appropriation whatever, his idea being to compel each county to look after what needy ones there remain after the voluntary contributions have been exhausted. The Governor, it is said, has conferred with his successor, Judge Holcomb, and the Governor-elect is believed to entertain the same views as his predecessor. That a bill will be introduced there is no doubt, but that it will be scaled down to a figure simply sufficient to buy seed grain in the Spring seems probable.

This seed grain question is the one that puzzles the average farmer who is able to live through the Winter, but who, in the Spring, will not only be penniless, but with his granaries bare. It is more to meet this contingency than anything else that the State appropriation, in whatever sum, will be pressed for passage.

Divergent Views of Thackeray.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

One of the complaints made against that comparatively inferior writer, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, by Mr. Howells, is that he is always in the middle of his own scene. Forty years ago George William Curtis took special pains to praise Thackeray for never interposing himself between his reader and his theme. Which was right, the Easy Chair or the ex-Study?

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Receiverships and Foreclosures for the Year Just Closed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The following figures showing the railway receiverships and foreclosure sales in the United States during 1894, are furnished by The Railway Age:

Number of roads placed in the hands of receivers, 38; mileage, 7,025 miles; bonds involved, $196,247,000; capital stock, $190,144,000; total bonds and stock, $395,791,000. This shows a great decrease from the figures of 1893, when the receiverships represented 74 roads, aggregating 20,340 miles, with bonds and stock amounting to $1,781,046,000. The number of roads is greater than in any previous years, except 1885 and 1893, the mileage is greater than in any years except 1893, 1892, 1885, and 1884, and the capitalization has not been equaled except in 1893 and 1884. In the last eleven years 347 roads, with 81,337 miles of lines and an aggregate capitalization of $4,271,372,000, have been placed in the charge of receivers. The number of roads sold under foreclosure in 1894 was 42, aggregating 5,643 miles, and representing $164,216,000 of bonds and $154,783,000 of stock, or a total of $318,999,000 of bonds and stock. In 1893, the number of sales was 25, the mileage 1,613 miles, and the capitalization $79,924,000. The number of roads sold has been exceeded in four years in the last twenty, but the mileage has not been equaled except in 1886, and the capitalization involved is greater than in any year except 1886 and 1887.

Bought by the Baltimore and Ohio.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Jan. 1.—A few days ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company completed the purchase of the Monongahela River Road in West Virginia, extending from Fairmount to Clarksburg, a distance of about thirty miles. It is also said that a deal is consummated by which the Baltimore and Ohio Company gets possession of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Road, which extends from Clarksburg to Camden, on the Gauley, a distance of 100 miles. This gives the Baltimore and Ohio a direct line from Pittsburg to the latter point. The plan is to extend the line from Camden to Charleston, through the interior of West Virginia, where it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio, giving the Baltimore and Ohio a direct line through the most valuable coal and timber sections of West Virginia. Both these lines have been run in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio since the completion of the State Line Branch. The roads will go into the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio at once.

Row Over Express Service.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 1.—The American Express Company last year controlled the business over the Fort Wayne, Findlay and Western Railroad. After the road was extended to Fort Wayne all other companies sought the franchise. The American intended to hold the business, armed its messengers, and placed them in the express car. The United States Express Company was granted the right to operate its cars over the new road beginning to-day. Its messengers appeared to take possession of the cars. They put express matter in at one door and it was thrown out at another. The trainmen, express officials, employes, and police and patrol service were mixed up in the fight this morning at the station. The matter was finally explained to the police, and the American officials were ordered to leave the car. After a struggle the United States Company took possession.

Important Mexican Grant.

BATOPILAS, Mexico, Jan. 1.—The Mexican Government has granted a concession to a syndicate of New-York capitalists for the building of a railroad from this rich mining district to some point on the Mexican Central Railroad, a distance of about 200 miles. Ex-Gov. Alexander Sheperd, the millionaire mine owner of this place, is the leading member of the syndicate.

One Way to Settle a Town Rivalry.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 1.—In K County, Oklahoma Territory, Blackwell and Parker, rival towns, were about a mile apart, and each was fighting to secure the Oklahoma Central Railway station. On Saturday A. J. Blackwell and other backers of Blackwell bought every building in Parker, and will move them to Blackwell, thus settling the rivalry.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Channing M. Bolton, Chief Engineer of the Southern Railway, is in Knoxville, Tenn., and will at once begin the completion of the shops, which were commenced by the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Company. When finished, the shops will have cost $475,000 and will give employment to 2,500 men.

—The Point Defiance Street Railway in Tacoma was sold by the Sheriff Monday for $62,000. It was bid in by Judge Paxton of Portland, attorney for S. Z. Mitchell of the same city, who represents the General Electric Company. The sale was on a foreclosure of mortgage by Charles S. Hinchman of New-York.

—Col. W. D. Chipley, General Land Commissioner of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, announces that the railroad will make an exhibit of the industries of West Florida at the Atlanta Exposition. Fruits, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, rice, and cassava will be among the products exhibited.

—C. A. Desasseure has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with headquarters at Memphis, to succeed B. W. Wrenn, resigned.

EX-WARD MAN LEVY TO BE TRIED MONDAY

Extraordinary Grand Jury Will Investigate Police Cases Next Week.

Ex-Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy, whose indictment for blackmail and extortion grew out of the revelations of the Lexow committee, will be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next, in place of Capt. Max Schmittberger, who secured immunity from punishment by making a clean breast of his guilt and telling all he knew of police corruption before the Lexow committee.

Abraham Levy, counsel for the ex-ward man, has been notified by District Attorney Fellows to be ready to defend his client on Monday.

It is expected that Levy's trial will occupy two or three days. The work of getting a jury, it is thought, may prove difficult, as there are few men in the city who are not prejudiced one way or the other in regard to the police cases.

Other trials will follow Levy's in rapid succession.

The Oyer and Terminer Extraordinary Grand Jury will begin its investigation on Monday, and it is expected to indict many more policemen.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that he expected to be kept busy with police cases for the next six months. It is thought that there are many policemen who regret, now that it is too late, that they did not confess to the Lexow committee.

Doubt as to whether Capt. Schmittberger is to be exempted from trial was dispelled last week by Senator Lexow during a session of the committee. Inspector Williams, who was on the stand, said it was his belief that such immunity had been promised to Schmittberger, and Senator Lexow asked him if he did not know that Schmittberger's confession had rendered it impossible for any court to prosecute him.

She Took One Volume.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"One of the funniest cases I ever found," says a jolly book agent, "was when I was canvassing for an encyclopedia which was composed of two volumes. It was over in the Penobscot Valley. I called at a house where there was a very straight and prim young lady who mouthed her words with a precision that reminded me of Dickens's lady who practiced on 'prunes' and 'prism.' I made known my business and extolled the encyclopedia in all the terms known to the profession. She listened quietly, and when I had finished, puckered up her mouth and said: 'I will take one volume, Sir.' The idea of one volume of an encyclopedia being wanted without the rest of the work was so novel it almost floored me. 'Which volume?' I asked. 'The second one, Sir.' 'But, Madam, have you already got the first volume?' 'No, Sir,' she replied stiffly; 'I will take the second volume.' I had no more to say."

Model Winter Resort of the Kind.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

There's nothing like having Winter weather in Winter. They may exult as they will at Santa Barbara, Bermuda, and St. Augustine, but for folks that can stand it there's no Winter resort like Buffalo.

PLAYERS GREET THE NEW YEAR

How Mr. Daly's Company Welcomed the Advent of 1895 in the "Woffington Room" at the Theatre.

The principal members of Augustin Daly's company of players bade good-bye to the old and welcome to the new year, as guests of Mr. Daly. At the close of the performance of "The Taming of The Shrew" Monday night, those invited to "the watch" proceeded to the "Woffington Room," so called because of a full-length portrait of Peg Woffington, which is its most prominent decoration—a room in which many a charming little banquet has been given by Mr. Daly to dramatic and literary celebrities—and saw the old year pass away and the new one enter.

The only guests outside the company were Judge Joseph F. Daly, brother of the manager, and Richard Dorney, business manager of the theatre. The players present were Ada Rehan, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Percy Haswell, Sybil Carlisle, Ida Molesworth, Charles Wheatleigh, Frank Worthing, Henry E. Dixie, George Clarke, Charles Leclercq, James Lewis, Sydney Herbert, Harry Widmer, leader of the orchestra, and Mr. Gresham.

Judge Daly entertained the actors with a recital of some of the reminiscences of his own career. When a boy of ten years, under his brother's management, Mr. Daly used to "play at theatre" in those days, and he made the coming Judge act in his mimic productions as scenic artist, property man, gasman, business manager, and leading man. Mr. Dixey convulsed his professional audience by giving some of his best imitations, and mirth and merriment prevailed until midnight sounded the birth of the glad New Year.

Mr. Daly had brewed the New Year's punch, as he has done on each successive New Year's Eve for the last fifteen years, and when the last stroke of the bell announced the arrival of 1895 all arose and drank to the health and prosperity of each other and the world during the coming twelvemonth.

FLAG RESEMBLING CANCELING STAMP

A Socialistic-Labor Party Man Responsible for the Boston Implement.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

People who have received letters from the Boston Post Office recently have noticed that the canceling stamp is in the design of a flag, but few have known that the design was made by Norris Ruther, the leader of the Socialistic-Labor Party in Holyoke. Mr. Ruther saw the old canceling stamp of the Boston office in use in the canceling machine, and thought that there could be no more appropriate design than a representation of the American flag, with a group of thirteen stars in the corner, and curved lines to represent the stripes.

He is a Socialist, but a believer thoroughly in the American flag, which, he says, is the handsomest national emblem. As the Post Office is a national institution, and does its business under the flag, it is right that the flag should be made a prominent feature. Thus it was a patriotic motive that led to the first design of the stamp by Mr. Ruther. In November of 1893 he sent to N. T. Sperry, Postmaster of New-Haven, Conn., with whom he was well acquainted, a sketch of his design, and a detailed statement of what use he thought could be made of it.

Mr. Ruther thought that the stamp could be used for postal cards and Government stamped envelopes, as the stamp is always found in the same place. He did not think that it could be used for ordinary letters, as the stamps are not stuck to the same corner. Mr. Sperry forwarded the letters of Mr. Ruther to the Post Office Department, and in a few days Kerr Craigs, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, wrote that the department would take the designs under consideration.

Since then no information has been received in Holyoke regarding it, but the use of the design in the Boston office, and also at the Washington office, shows that the idea has been adopted. Mr. Ruther is greatly pleased that the Government officials accepted it, and says that he does not want the people to pay for the design, although he has been advised to have it copyrighted. He is a cigarmaker, and has twice been a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Socialist ticket, and was a candidate for Alderman at the last city election.

The Boston stamp is the more familiar in this State, and has thirteen stars in an oval design in the corner. The Washington stamp has a different arrangement for the stars, and the addition of a staff to the flag. Mr. Ruther says that the lines might be printed in colors, and the semblance to the flag be greater.

FEDERATION OF LABOR'S REORGANIZATION

President John McBride Advocates a Labor Presidential Candidate.

There was a meeting yesterday of the new Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at 14 Clinton Place. More than ordinary interest attached to the meeting because the headquarters of the council are about to be removed to Indianapolis. Besides John McBride, the new President, who came from Massillon, Ohio, to organize the council; there were present P. J. McGuire, James Dalton, Rhodes Kenahan, Thomas Elderkin, A. McGrath, and John B. Lennon.

Samuel Gompers appeared with the accounts and records of the former council, over which he had presided.

Much of the morning session was given to making an inventory of effects. In the afternoon John Burns, the English labor leader, and David A. Holmes attended the meeting, but their visit was mainly personal in character. Andrew Furnseth of California, who has been stationed at Washington for nearly one year in the interest of legislation for the benefit of seamen, conferred with the council and received assurance of support in his work. The council will continue its sessions to-day.

President McBride said: "I cannot talk at this time on changes of policy by the council. Should that subject be considered our conclusions will be made known soon enough. For the same reason it is too early to anticipate what the council may decide to do in matters political. Individually I have severed my connection with the Democrats on account of the silver legislation and for other reasons. In the next national campaign I hope to see labor organizations unite on a Presidential candidate."

W. K. VANDERBILT VISITS NEWPORT

Disposes of His Interest in Sayer's Wharf to Robert and Ogden Goelet.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—William K. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Winfield S. Hoyt, was here to-day on a flying visit. They left New-York by special train at 1 A. M., and arrived here at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Vanderbilt visited Marble House, where he arranged for the packing and shipping of some small articles of furniture to New-York. He also took a look at Cornelius Vanderbilt's new villa. The party were met here by Frank Foster, Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary. They left at 1:45 P. M. for New-York.

William K. Vanderbilt to-day quitclaimed to Robert and Ogden Goelet his sixth part of Sayer's wharf. This is the last portion to be acquired by the Goelets, who now hold the entire wharf, of which the New-York Yacht Club has taken a long lease, and which they are now extensively improving.

Efficient in Athletics and in Church.

From The Orange (N. J.) Chronicle.

The Rev. Charles O. Gill, son of Mayor John Gill, has decided to enter the missionary field, with China as his objective point. It is as yet uncertain whether he will go out under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board or the American Board. Mr. Gill is in negotiation with these bodies, and will probably reach a decision within a short time. He expects to leave for the mission field in about nine months. Mr. Gill has shown good abilities in his chosen work. In the vacation between the middle and senior years at the seminary he went to Westmore, Vt., where he found no church privileges enjoyed. He succeeded in organizing a church there with ten communicants. Largely through his efforts the money was raised for a church and substantial church edifice. This was built and is now occupied. The membership of the little church has increased from ten to thirty-five. Mr. Gill was Captain of the Yale football team for two years, and was a member of the winning Yale crew for three years. He is one of the best athletes ever turned out at the university, and with it all was a fine scholar, and was graduated with honors.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Engagements.—The announcements of engagements are being made in great numbers. One of the most interesting engagements just announced is that of Miss Isabel De Wolfe White to William L. Norton. Miss White is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. White of this city and granddaughter of the late Chief Justice White and the late Judge Woodruff. She is a grandniece of Mrs. Theodora De Wolfe Colt. Mr. Norton is a nephew of the late Charles Lux of San Francisco and of Col. Emory Norton of New-Orleans. It is said that the wedding will take place at The Oaks, the country home of the Whites, at Ridgewood, N. J., early in the Spring. Another engagement of interest to society people is that of Miss Clementine Guion Young, a granddaughter of the late Clement Guion, to Gilbert P. Coleman. The engagement has also been announced of Miss Marie De L. Houghton, daughter of the late Col. De L. Houghton of San Francisco, to Leonard Frémont of this city. Miss Houghton is at present traveling abroad under the chaperonage of her aunt, Mrs. J. V. T. Lewis. Fashionable folk are talking with a good deal of interest of the recently-announced engagement of Miss Susie W. Innes to H. Livingston Center of the Calumet and other prominent clubs.

—Dance in Pelham.—A merry dance was recently given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen at their quaint old place in Pelham, N. Y. The house was artistically decorated with Christmas greens. A large number of society folk went up from town. The Westchester contingent and their New Year's guests were well represented. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. "Carly" Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Tooker, Miss Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Denison Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. There is a round of gayety this week in the vicinity of Pelham and Westchester. The sleighing, skating, and tobogganing are fine, and the houses are filled with guests.

—Reception at the Metropolitan Club.—A pleasant social incident next Saturday afternoon will be a reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell of the Clarendon Hotel, in the women's annex of the Metropolitan Club. It is said that this will be the first time this club has been the scene of a private reception. The Cromwells will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John De Ruyter and Miss De Ruyter.

—Ex-Secretary Whitney Bound for Italy.—Letters from London say that ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and a party of friends left that city from Victoria Station on Dec. 22 in a private saloon carriage en route for Brindisi, Italy. The same train also took Phelps Dodge and a party to Paris.

—Assembly Ball To-morrow Night.—The first Assembly Ball of the season takes place at Sherry's to-morrow evening. The guests will be received by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting, and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones. The cotillon will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Reception To-day.—The much-talked-of reception to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in honor of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, will take place this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock.

—Reception to the Drawing Room Club.—Mrs. Neftel of 16 East Forty-eighth Street will give a reception to-morrow afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock to members of the Drawing Room Club, of which she is the President.

—Dance This Evening.—Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson for a reception and dance to be given this evening in the Hotel Majestic, in honor of their daughter, Miss Lucille Anderson.

—The Gerry Reception To-night.—The new house of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, 2 East Sixty-first Street, will be well filled with society people this evening, when the Gerrys will hold a large reception.

—Gen. and Mrs. Wilson in Washington.—Among the New-Yorkers spending the holidays in Washington, D. C., are Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wilson and Miss Wilson.

Lavish Hospitality.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"Be sure you let me know if you ever come to ——," said a pretty little Western woman who had received a good deal of attention in New-York to her various acquaintances when she bid them adieu. So when Mrs. Z. decided to go to California for the Winter, and concluded to take —— en route, she enlarged considerably to her party akin her friendship with Mrs. S. "I am sure Mollie will do everything she can to make it pleasant for us," she said again and again. "It is so nice to have some one you know well when you go to a strange place." So immediately on her arrival she sent a note to her friend, who arrived promptly next morning and gave her a most effusive greeting. "Shall you be here long?" she inquired. "Over Sunday? How delightful. How many are there in your party? Four? Oh, that is just a pleasant number, isn't it? I want you all to come," and, as Mrs. Z. listened expectantly for an invitation to a dinner or some sort of festivity, she continued, "to our pew at St. G.'s Sunday morning. It is very large, and there is plenty of room for you all." Poor Mrs. Z. has not yet heard the last of the great advantage of knowing her friend, Mollie S.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa.

A.—Mrs. George Peirce Andrews.—B.—G. Branchi, John E. Brooks, Mrs. Mary A. Brown, H. W. Boedecker.—C.—R. Clardi.—D.—Clara G. Dimock.—G.—Miss Lillie Graham, Mrs. R. M. Gallaway, Miss Mary Gallaway, John T. Geraghty.—H.—Hermann Huchting, John F. Hawley, Miss Sarah C. Hawley, Miss Ester Hawley, Miss Adela Hawley, Miss Adelaide Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hall, Charles F. Henry.—L.—J. H. Lippincott, H. W. Leeds.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Mancher, Emil Murdter.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes.—P.—Howard Page.—R.—Col. and Mrs. Edmund Rice, E. A. Rhodes.—S.—Dr. Frank Fremont Smith, Mrs. Fremont Smith, Maurice F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sidenberg, Alfred Sidenberg, Mr. and Miss. Fedor Schmidt, Miss Adela Schmidt, Miss Olga Schmidt, Irving Smith, Karl Sander, Emile Somazzi.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo H. Wise.—Y.—Mrs. Sarah A. Yates.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

8—Balcarres Brook Steamship Company vs. W. R. Grace. 25—Doane vs. Steamship Mannka. 28—Ward vs. Ferryboat Dakota. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 31—Evertsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 33—Sulmaraes vs. Proceeds Sale Steamship Segurance. 36—Hollender vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 37—Barney Dumpboat Company vs. Steamship El Rio. 38—Sonn vs. Steamship Powhattan. 39—Gillson vs. Steamship State of Nebraska. 40—Doherty vs. Canalboat Edith and Mabel. 41—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker. 42—Same vs. Canalboat James H. Root. 43—Same vs. Canalboat Jennie and Carrie.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Clark.

Class IV.—2—Beach vs. Brandt.

Class VIII.—5—Wuensch vs. Pullitser. 4—Campbell vs. Savage. 5—Soldiers and Orphans' Home of St. Louis vs. Sage. 6—Becker vs. de Riesthal. 7—Maguire vs. Everard. 8—Hirsch vs. Coundouris. 9—Nash vs. Hall. 10—New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. 11—Dupee vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 12—Needham vs. Tuthill. 13—Matter of Noonan. 14—Matter of East River Bridge Company. 15—Spiegel vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. 16—Wilson vs. New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company. 17—Jungman vs. Filker. 18—Huppuch vs. Campbell. 19—Jackson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Jan. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1011—Contested will of Charles Edel.

Probate Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Benjamin G. Arnold, Philip H. Tuska, Mary Brennan, Hannah Doyle, John Hoole.

At 2 P. M.—Philipina Salomonsen, Mary Rourke, James O'Gara, Antonio A. de Peoli.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Frank Ross. 2—Charles H. Knoche. 3—Ella Washington. 4—Henry Fackiner. 5—William Morrow. 6—John P. Love. 7—Charles Sorgeno. 8—William J. Nowlan. 9—James Carey. 10—John Richmond. 11—Jeremiah Dunn. 12—Michael McKeon, James Boyle. 13—John Ramer.

Pleadings.—1—Philip Greene. 2—Frederick Hurst. 3—John W. Curtis, (2.) 4—Daniel Mazzea. 5—Thomas Clifford. 6—Michael Petrala, Jerry Sanders. 7—Frank Ferrall. 8—Jacob Kaplan. 9—Alexander Cavana. 10—Philip La Mont. 11—Henry Maxwell. 12—John Kerwin. 13—Michael King, (2.) 14—Albert Alberto, (3.) 15—James O'Brien. 16—Henry Diedrick. 17—Philip Abrams. 18—Patrick McDermott. 19—Theodore Sodan. 20—Rox Carter. 21—James Lee. 22—Robert Dupree. 23—Tony Barnica. 24—Miles Bradley. 25—Joseph Campbell. 26—Franco Precorina. 27—Joseph Carlo. 28—Charles Jung. 29—Adolph Brommond. 30—Charles Allen. 31—Philip Thompson. 32—Thomas E. Boyle. 33—John Sheehan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hara for the people.

1—Theodore Delavigne, Henry Dippell. 2—Philip Thompson, Charles Gumby. 3—John Wagner. 4—Emil Jeremiah. 5—George Smith. 6—Edwin Warfield. 7—Hiram H. Stone, Charles Levy. 8—Herman Makel. 9—John Summerville. 10—Ambrose Campbell. 11—Abram Jahofsky. 12—Peter Gilmartin. 13—Frederick Jospe. 14—Frank O'Brien. 15—Nobis Cherado, Vincenzo Cherado. 16—Peter Price. 17—Antonio Avocella. 18—Yette Gluckstein. 19—Moses Hermann. 20—Patrick Brady. 21—Samuel Roy. 22—James F. McCabe. 23—Michael Driscoll.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.

1—Thomas Smith. 2—Julia Murphy, James Murphy. 3—William Elkin. 4—Patrick Egan, John Hickey, Thomas Connor. 5—Callaghan Shea. 6—Frank Robinson, Charles Whitney, Nicholas Wettersby. 7—William Wolf, Mary Wolf. 8—John La Rowe. 9—Charles Schultz. 10—Edward De Brito. 11—Samuel J. Nothingham. 12—Charles Flynn. 13—Joseph Hewson. 15—James P. Roan.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Smith vs. Gurnley—Silas B. Brownell. Hoes vs. Schacht—Lucian Oudin. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Wiener—Appleton L. Clark. Harper vs. Bonnell—Frederick P. Forster. Matter of Thompson—James J. Jacques vs. Loriot—James E. Graybill.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Leviness vs. Thornton—Richard H. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Continental Trust Company vs. Nobel—George G. Frelinghuysen. Westphal vs. Carter—William F. Gray.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Robbins—Hamilton Odell.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Stickney vs. Pause—E. F. Hassey. Cohen vs. Bemant—Charles N. Morgan. Matter of Benjamin Moore Company—Robert C. Taylor.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Nixon—Henry Kropf.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company—David J. Lees, Oscar S. Judah vs. James Buchanan—James J. Nealis. Andrews, J.—William Bryce vs. Edward J. Woolsey—Bradford W. Hitchcock.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Meyer Cohen vs. Dora R. Bernart—Herman Falkenberg. Abraham Kaskell vs. Ernest Modersohn—Maurice Heyman. John H. Seebeck vs. William Schultz—Henry L. Scheuerman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Louis Kahn vs. Henry C. Irons—Edward V. Low.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Frederick Cook vs. Frank H. Petry—Edward D. Cronin.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Cullen, J.—Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Samuel N. Hyde and Charles Schiel. The accounting in the estates of Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, Otto Gointz, John McGrath, Owen Coyle, Daniel E. Harris, and Mary Newton. The estate of Elbert Stephan. The guardianship of Alexander Comadil. Briefs in will of Archibald Kennedy. No contested calendar.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN BRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, No. 76 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of November, 1894. GEORGE C. D. BRAND, Executor, Ronald K. Brown, Attorney for Executor, 76 Nassau Street, New-York. n14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HUMPHRIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of October, 1894. BERTHA HOWARD POTTER, Executrix. GARY & WHITRIDGE, Attorneys for Executrix, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. o10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD SCHELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the Manhattan Savings Institution, No. 644 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1894. EDWARD H. SCHELL, MARY E. SCHELL, JOSEPH BIRD, Executors and Executrix. o10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNACIO MARTINEZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1894. JULIUS MARTINEZ, Executor. n28-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at

LACK OF WATER IN ALBANY

The Capital of the State Without an Adequate Supply.

A DISGRACEFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Health of the City in Danger from the Want of Pure Water —Unable to Cope with a Great Fire.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—It is a singular commentary upon the progressiveness of the age, that the capital cities of the two great States of the Union, New-York and Pennsylvania, are in a disgraceful condition for the lack of a proper water supply. In Harrisburg the residents are compelled to drink and bathe in water that resembles ink, owing to the vast quantities of coal deposits and culm that have settled along the bed of the Susquehanna. The average Harrisburger stands up occasionaly and bawls a protest, and then subsides. The water becomes blacker and filthier, and the doctors assert that it is pure and healthy and good—for persons with tawny complexions. A bathtub filled with water drawn overnight will show a deposit of slimy, ink-colored substance half an inch deep in the morning, and a surface coating of oil that sticks to the skin with a persistency that baffles the roughest Turkish towel.

Harrisburg, however, thrives under this treatment, and the people have grown so accustomed to dirty water for living and bathing purposes that any plan devised for supplying the limping old town with a pure and wholesome supply of fresh water would be laughed out of court, and its instigator ducked in the Susquehanna.

Bad as the situation is in Harrisburg, that in this benighted, half-dead, overgrown village is infinitely worse. When Albany is permitted by its Water Commissioners to have any water—which is on an average of two or three hours a day—it is difficult to determine where the mud ends and sewage begins. The fact that the city, the fifth in point of population in the State, has escaped an epidemic or an overwhelming conflagration during the past few years can be traced only to good luck, not to competent, honest, or patriotic management. Why insurance companies should take any risks on Albany property, when the water in parts of the city for months at a time is shut off constantly from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M., and at times for several hours during the day, is a mystery that is difficult of explanation.

How the city has escaped epidemics when it is considered that the sewers are inadequately flushed, and that the toilet rooms in hotels and public and private houses are left exposed without flushing for hours at a time, is beyond all comprehension, and only demonstrates how indifferent those intrusted with this responsibility are. This condition of affairs has been going on for years. Occasionally some Albanian, less phlegmatic than his neighbors, takes the subject to heart, and writes an indignant letter to the papers, and in twenty-four or forty-eight hours, he subsides, and the same wretched business goes on.

A year ago there was a prospect that energetic action was to be taken at last. Albany actually got aroused. It overthrew the old political forces and elected a reform Republican Government, including a reform Mayor on a platform of "More water, pure water, and plenty of it!"

Having elected the new Republican Government, Albany sat down confidently and complacently, and folded its hands in its lap, just as its ancestors did 200 years ago whenever an Indian uprising occurred. But the new administration has accomplished nothing. The situation to-day is worse than ever. Last Summer the disgraceful spectacle was seen of water being carried into the Executive Mansion in buckets for days at a time, while a river half a mile wide and in places twelve feet in depth was flowing past the city less than 1,200 yards away. On Christmas evening four fire engines stood in the vicinity of a fire on Pearl Street, that at one time threatened to destroy the big Kenmore Hotel, unable to draw a drop of water for over an hour.

In the meantime the authorities have joined the citizens and sat down and folded their hands in their laps, waiting for an epidemic or a big conflagration, or for an indignant people eventually to grab them by the neck and force them to action that will save the city from some grave disaster either from disease or fire.

Many years ago the city ordered three large pumps from a company in Milwaukee. It was intended to erect these pumps at the northern end of the city, and to force the water into a reservoir. The reservoir and pumps were paid for, but have been left lying in Milwaukee because, it is now alleged, that certain conspirators expect to realize big profits, ranging from $500,000 to $1,000,000, by running pipes from Kinderhook Lake, fifteen or twenty miles to the eastward of Albany.

This is the explanation that the patient and long-suffering but indifferent people of this town offer when asked why something cannot be done.

In the meantime the reform Republican administration that was thrown into office more on the water issue than any other, is showing the people how not to do it, with an energy and incompetency that would have delighted Mr. Tite Barnacle himself.

OBJECTS TO ADVERTISING FOR BIDS

The Commissary General Would Buy Some Things in Open Market.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—An effort is being made to purchase subsistence stores for the army without advertising for bids. This will mean considerable to the firms who hitherto have been allowed to present proposals. These are mainly wholesale grocers and supply firms. The appropriation is more than a million and a half dollars a year, and it goes to pay for all the rations of the troops. The Commissary General of Subsistence argues in favor of purchasing the goods in open market and says that certain supplies do not keep well, but deteriorate if stored. It is desirable, he says, to purchase such goods as desired for consumption.

This, too, according to the same officer, would allow army officers to secure certain desirable articles, such, for example, as are kept by the fancy grocers. These articles are special brands and fine varieties, on which no reduction in prices is made on the small quantities desired from time to time. No competition is practicable now in respect to these articles, and, as the purchase price is paid, any article not good is immediately refunded to the United States upon the arrival of the articles at the post, there is no necessity for advertising, and resorting to useless expense to the Government.

The Bay State House Meeting Place.

From The Boston Transcript.

The formal abandonment of the old House of Representatives as a legislative chamber bids fair to be a memorable occasion. The event, marking an important epoch in Massachusetts history, will be memorialized by eloquent tributes to the old hall. Inclusively, reference will be made to the many important measures given birth in the chamber, and extended allusions will be made to the men who sat in the hall and whose names and deeds have become firesde knowledge. This part of the task has been assigned to Representative Roe of Worcester. Other speakers will assist. The exercises will take place Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Ex-Judge Truax's Law Firm.

The new law firm of Truax & Crandall was established yesterday. The head of the firm is ex-Judge Charles H. Truax. Associated with the ex-Judge are his brother, Chauncey S. Truax, a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and Elbert Crandall.

A farewell dinner was given to ex-Judge Truax at the Manhattan Club on New Year's Eve. Justice Van Brunt presided, and all the other Justices were present.

WHY CISSY LOFTUS RESIGNED

The Music-Hall Singer Not Yet Prepared to Appear in Legitimate Plays with the Daly Company.

The withdrawal of Cissy Loftus from the Daly company and her engagement to make her New-York début at Koster & Bial's Jan. 21 was no surprise to the friends of the little woman. It had been known for some time that she looked forward with trepidation to the ordeal of a first appearance at Daly's, and her apprehensions were by no means lessened by the manner of her reception in other cities.

It is not generally known, but Miss Loftus has appeared with the Ada Rehan company in Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago. She was noted in the playbill as "Miss Cecile," but in some way her identity became known to the critics, and they did not speak very flatteringly of her work. She played Winnie in "The Last Word," and Audrey in "Love's Labor's Lost," and was greatly disappointed at the tone of the notices she received. She became convinced that she was not well enough equipped for legitimate work, and feared that a failure in this might jeopardize her reputation as an imitator.

In the meantime, since her arrival here, she had been deluged with offers of much larger salaries than the one she was receiving by managers of music halls, and finally she asked Mr. Daly to accept her resignation, which he did. It is asserted positively that there were no business troubles between Mr. Daly and his music-hall star, and that the separation was at her request, because she thought herself better able to satisfy a music-hall audience than one of the exclusive audiences characteristic of Daly's.

Mr. Huntley McCarthy, the husband of the actress, said yesterday to a reporter of The New-York Times that no misunderstanding had arisen between Mr. Daly and Miss Loftus, and that her going to Koster & Bial's was dictated purely by business motives. Mr. McCarthy himself will not resign his position at Daly's, which he has found very pleasant as well as very profitable. His wife, he said, intended eventually to become an actress on the legitimate stage, but she was convinced that the time for this change in her professional career had not yet come.

A GOOD YEAR FOR THE SOUTH

INVESTMENTS BY CAPITALISTS IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS.

Abundant Evidences of Recuperation —A Large Number of Important Enterprises Established.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—In its annual review of Southern conditions, The Manufacturers' Record says:

"The industrial situation in the South during the past year was characterized by a steady re-establishment of confidence and a slow but solid upbuilding of manufacturing interests. The year has been more a period of recuperation than of progress, yet there has been a forward movement, which, conceived with cautiousness and a liberal application of business principles, has possessed all the elements of healthfulness. Capitalists have been slow to foster new enterprises, and only those have enlisted their support whose environment has offered the most encouraging and legitimate prospects.

"The investor became an investigator during the year, and well-planned industries benefited thereby. Enduring good resulted to the South from this movement, and its significance is already shown by a wider and more personal acquaintance of the investing public with its resources.

"Nearly 600 more enterprises were established in the South during 1894 than in the preceding year, the total number being 2,822, as against 2,223 for 1893.

"A prominent feature in the building of new factories during the year has been the aim to establish a class of industries that would retain at home trade heretofore supplied from distant points. These new industries have also been characterized by the adoption of modern machinery and the employment of skilled labor and improved methods. The aim has been not only successfully to provide for the home and neighboring trade, but to invade distant markets for their patronage.

"This is illustrated in many lines of industry, particularly in the building of machinery. Southern-made machinery is now found in many Northern and Western factories, and figures to some extent in international trade. Southern flour is exported to Europe in large consignments, and is winning extended popularity at home. The products of the South's stove foundries, canning factories, carriage and woodworking factories, &c., are as well making reputations at home and abroad. Well-managed business methods are winning success for Southern manufacturers and enhancing the prestige of Southern industries."

Comparing the year just closed with 1880, the statistics gathered by The Manufacturers' Record show the following increases:

"Railroad mileage, from 20,612 miles in 1880 to 46,900 miles in 1894; annual yield of cotton, bales, 5,755,000 to 9,500,000; annual yield of grain, bushels, 431,000,000 to 600,000,000; coal mined annually, tons, 6,040,000 to 30,000,000; annual pig iron production, tons, 397,301 to 1,560,000; number of cotton mills in operation, 161 to 425; number of spindles, 667,000 to 3,000,000; number of looms, 14,323 to 68,000; capital invested in cotton mills, $21,038,712 to $107,900,000; number of cotton mills, 40 to 300; capital invested in same, $3,504,000 to $30,000,000; lumber dressed, value of product, $46,938,100 to $114,746,674; capital invested, $26,902,644 to $92,604,375; farm assets, $2,314,000,000 to $3,182,000,000; value of farm products, $666,000,000 to $850,000,000; capital invested in manufacturing, $257,244,561 to $800,000,000; value of manufactured products, $457,454,777 to $1,000,000,000."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Author Jones's New Year's Greeting.—The property men and stage hands of the Empire Theatre were agreeably surprised during the matinée performance yesterday by the reception of a substantial sum of money as a New Year's gift from across the water. Henry Arthur Jones, the author of "The Masqueraders," now playing at that house, sent to Charles Frohman a draft for $500 with instructions to divide it among the stage hands on New Year's Day as a token of Mr. Jones's appreciation of the manner in which they had handled the production of his play. This is the first time on record of such an act by a playwright, either foreign or native. Mr. Jones has taken many thousands of dollars from this country in royalties on his plays, and it is creditable to his heart that he remembers the humble people of the stage who have helped him to earn this money. It is safe to predict that no hitch will occur in the handling of the stage at the Empire during the run of any of his pieces which the stage hands can prevent.

—Comedian Barnabee's Memoirs.—Said Henry Clay Barnabee, comedian of the Bostonians, yesterday: "Since the announcement was made that I am contemplating putting my stage experiences and impressions in book shape I have had numerous offers from different publishing houses. I think, but it is not definitely settled, that the book will bear the imprint of a well-known Boston firm. I have taken part in so many different productions that it makes my head swim to think of them, and certainly I can tell many interesting experiences relative to them."

—New Year's Matinées.—The afternoon performances yesterday were much better patronized than the Christmas matinées, but, except in the case of two or three houses, the audiences were not so large as managers had expected. Washington's Birthday is now about the only holiday on which large houses can be relied on for special matinées, and many managers are seriously considering the advisability of abolishing the matinées on other holidays.

—Dorothy Morton.—Manager Fred Whitney intends next season to introduce Dorothy Morton to this city in a new comic opera. Miss Morton is now the star of "The Fencing Master," singing Marie Tempest's original rôle, and she has gained much praise wherever she has appeared. She has been heard in this city but once, on the occasion of the benefit tendered to John H. Russell recently at the Broadway Theatre, and the impression which she then made was a very favorable one.

—Gifts to the Gaiety Girls.—George Edwardes, proprietor of the "A Gaiety Girl" Company, cabled from London to Mr. Malone, manager of the troupe, to present each one with a five-pound note—in American money about $25—as a reminder of the holidays at home. The tour of the organization has proved one of the most successful ever made in America, and the investment of Mr. Edwardes will realize a large fortune.

—Too Bad for New-York.—The fame of De Koven and Smith's "Rob Roy" has reached Bonnie Scotland. William Pruette, who sings the title rôle, has received a letter from a woman in Greenock, inclosing a Scottish melody composed by herself, which she asks to have introduced in the opera. As the music is very bad, it will not be heard in this city.

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett will repeat "Ben-My-Chree," his dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Deemster," at the American Theatre to-night. To-morrow night he will present "Othello."

VACANCIES IN LIMITED RETIRED LIST

Eight Places for Which There Are Many Applications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—There are eight vacancies in the limited retired list of the army, for which there are many applications from officers who feel themselves physically incompetent to continue work on the active list. These vacancies are created by the transfer of officers from the limited to the unlimited list on reaching the retiring age of sixty-four years. It is usual to reserve places on the limited list for officers of high rank, with the double purpose of favoring seniors and permitting as large a number of promotions as possible.

Of the existing eight vacancies at least three of them will be reserved for field officers. There are four applications from chaplains, but as retirements from this class do not make promotions it is unlikely that any of the chaplains will be retired. There are two interesting cases which probably will cause premature retirements. One is that of Lieut. J. W. McNutt, Ninth Infantry, who has been found insane by a retiring board and recommended for retirement.

The other is the case of Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Fifth Infantry, who is a patient at the Government Hospital for the Insane, near this city, and against whom his family has instituted court proceedings to secure a portion of his salary as an army officer. It is alleged that Wilson does not provide for his wife and child, who live in Brooklyn, N. Y. The board in this case has not completed its examination.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The first big ocean liner to sail on the new year will leave this port at 9 o'clock this morning. She is the White Star ship Majestic, bound for Liverpool and having on board, among her eighty first-cabin passengers, George Allen, J. H. Balmen, A. B. Booz, Edward P. Bonme, Elise Cook, George W. Collamore, J. Dater, Miss Dater, E. M. Hayton, L. H. Ingram, James Leado, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe, Frank Morse, James McWhirter, Alexander Nelson, J. A. Ogilvy, Thomas C. Purdy, H. V. Rowe, Bayard Thayer, Dr. H. R. L. Worrall, Capt. Wise, and H. A. Yonille.

The American Line steamship New-York will follow the Majestic two hours later. She will sail for Southampton. Among her saloon passengers are E. T. Bedford, Commender Barben, United States Navy; Mrs. Barben, W. A. Green, W. A. Holbrook, W. Hine, W. H. Libby, the Rev. R. A. McAndrews, Dr. P. H. McAndrews, Gen. William J. Palmer, Daniel C. Stapleton, B. W. Webb, T. H. Warner, and Kemp Van Ee.

Charity Suffereth Long.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A kind-hearted young lady in Roxbury, who is always doing good in one way or another, and is a tireless worker in the charities, had a hat which she was planning to trim over and make do for everyday wear this season, when a woman called at her home, and, with tears streaming from her eyes, told how poor she was, and what a hard time she had to get along. The young lady had nothing else to give her, and offered to make the hat over for her, if she would accept it, thinking she herself might manage to do without it. The poverty-stricken woman took it, tried it on her head before a glass, and then returned it to the young lady—who, by the way, is one of the prettiest and most tastefully, though not richly, attired girls at the Highlands, even though she is largely her own dressmaker—with the remark: "No, Miss, I will not take it, thank you. They are wearing small crowns this year."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic"); at 6 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Pennland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Pennland"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 2 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga.")

THURSDAY—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Demerara, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus.")

SATURDAY—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore (letters must be directed "per Capua"); at 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevellius, via Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevellius"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia (letters must be directed "per Normannia"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cucmana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Hendrik (letters for other Venezuelan ports, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Barcadillo, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cuinana and Carupano must be directed "per Caracas"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 8 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Fort Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for shipment by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the assumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. *Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan.16,6 A.M. *Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan.23, 7 A.M. Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets at low rates. Drafts, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria....Jan. 5, noon Lucania, Jan.26, 5:30 AM.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Jan. 4
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Jan. 7
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 A.M. Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M. Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M. Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria. Kaiser W. II., Jan. 10, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa. Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa. Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail,
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 12,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Jan. 2, 11 A.M. Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 AM. Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to Robt. Bowne, 207 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. W.H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R.R. Co. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35. N. R. F.C.& P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 1 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ITHACA and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:25 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 79 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily; 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect November 18, 1894.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 8 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night, Sunday, 8:30 A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tarvia and Richmond.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY,